MAY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3231.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Male White Inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years, residing in the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that an Election for Field Officers of the Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Musquetry, of the Militia of the county aforesaid, will be held in the respective districts of said Battalions, on the dates hereafter specified, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, and there are to be chosen the following Officers to each Battalion: and what Battalion soever that Infantry are attached to, will add accordingly, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns, the Artillery choosing their number of Officers to each Company as the law directs. Previous to which elections the Inhabitants of each Battalion shall choose two Freeholders to preside as Judges of said Election: that each Company appoint their Clerk, and furnish every freeman with a Ticket, on which shall be written the rank and names of the Officers whom they wish to be preferred.

Third Battalion.

Col. WILLIAMS. The Inhabitants of the districts of Southwark, the townships of Passyunk and Moyamensing, will attend at the house of Frederick Deets, on Wednesday, the 2d of May, to elect one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

Fourth Battalion.

Col. SHEE. The Inhabitants of North Ward, High-street, Upper and Lower Delaware Wards, will meet on Thursday, the 3d of May, at the house of Barnabas M'Shane, to elect one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

Fifth Battalion.

Col. M'PHERSON. The Inhabitants of the District of the Northern Liberties will meet on Friday, the 5th of May, at the house of George Kitts, to elect one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

Sixth Battalion.

Col. GURNEY. The Inhabitants of Dock and New Market Wards, will meet on Monday, the 7th of May, at the house of William Ogden, to elect one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

Seventh Battalion.

Col. COATS. The Inhabitants of the District of the Northern Liberties will assemble on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at the house of Peter Merckel, to elect one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant
of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant's Office, April 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk—

THAT they are to meet and exercise in Battalion, under their respective Officers, on the following days, commencing the first Monday in May, viz.

The Artillery, and First Battalion, on the 7th day of May.
Second Battalion, on the 8th ditto.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th of May.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant
of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The present Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the several Companies are to perform their duties respectively on the above Field Days.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, and SONS,

At Galen's Head, No. 65, *North Front-street*,

HAVE just imported and have for sale, by wholesale and retail, a general assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Painters Colours and Dying Stuffs. They likewise have for sale, Window Glass of various sizes, from 6 by 8, to 26 by 36 inches. Coach Glass, Varnishes of different kinds, Crown Glass in crates, and Camphor in boxes of 48lb. each.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, in Worcester county, Snow-hill, a NEGRO MAN, called Zed Lockamore, (some time in January, 1791); 21 years old, yellow complexion, near 6 feet high, large white eyes, with a kind of a blink in his look, slim legged and large feet turned in at the toes when he walks; can read and write a tolerable hand---a very sensible fellow. Also, on the 4th instant April, a Negro Woman, called Rose, a sister to the above fellow, a yellow, uncommon sized woman, full 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout, about 23 years old, has a down look, large feet, toes turned in; very perceivable to be brother and sister; she has a likely female child, between 3 and 4 years old, called Patience, also yellow, very smart, and if taken apart from her mother, would tell where she is from, and master. Report says they are in the Jerseys together. Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that the owners get them again, shall receive the above reward.

April 20, 1792. SAMUEL GUN,
LEWIN LONG.

N. B. For the man only Thirty-three and one third Dollars, and for the woman and child Twenty-six dollars and two thirds.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, about four weeks ago, from the subscriber, living in Woodstown, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named Cain, but probably may change his name, about five feet six inches high, well set, about 37 years of age, and well clothed, a currier and tanner by trade, understands all sorts of farming business, can read and write, and very like he will forge a pass; he is very active and ingenious. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 10, 1792. ‡ JECHONIAS WOOD,

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of strong drink, and very talkative and saucy when in liquor.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving sundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the supplement to the said act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the several Rivers and Creeks herein after described:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making separate statements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the West branch; from the mouth of the West branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the West branch of the Susquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making separate statements for the improvements from the north of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the said river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood shall strike the said river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the said creek to the portage leading therefrom to Presque-isle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-street.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Chesnut ridge, and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Chesnut ridge; and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive; and from the said falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the navigation of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or such parts thereof respectively, as may be connected, and necessary to correspond, with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Susquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, observing a northerly course.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Presque-isle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General Assembly, and the said supplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittsburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittsburgh which runs between the east side of Allegheny and the west side of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the same, the best and nearest route to the Susquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the east side of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the said Canoe Narrows to Frankstown, so as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Frankstown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the best and most eligible ground, from the east side of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the east side of the east branch of Brodhead's creek, crossing the head waters of Bushkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the most eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the most suitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route intersects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the east side of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap across the Matchunk mountain, to intersect the Nescopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippensburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Callister's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the best and most eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, across the Allegheny mountain, to the west side thereof, at or near Spircher's house---to be laid out, improved and opened on the best and most eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, across the said ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, so as to intersect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the west end of High-street of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the said street about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and township of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding ascent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury township, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a survey made by David Rittenhouse and Thomas Hutchins, in pursuance of instructions from the General Assembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaster to Harrisburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal township, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carlisle, to Rankin's ferry on Susquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend across the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road across the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the east side of Susquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Christiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual survey. The persons making proposals will, therefore, be pleased to state, as accurately as they can, the present condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they desire to undertake; together with its courses, distances and breadth; the specific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing stones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the sureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they respectively apply. The proposals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, must, in like manner, state the present condition of the river or creek, to which the proposals respectively refer; the obstructions in the stream; and the specific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting sluices and wing-walls, clearing shoals, &c. For the conveniency of the persons whose proposals shall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and transmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors respectively reside.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1792, entituled, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, the subscribers, commissioners in the said act named and appointed, or three or more of them, will attend at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to receive subscriptions, agreeably to the directions of said act. The books will be kept open for six hours in each day, for three successive days, unless all the shares should be sooner subscribed; and if the whole number should not be subscribed within the said three days, the commissioners will adjourn from time to time, as by the said act is directed, of which public notice will be given. Six hundred shares may be subscribed in the books to be opened at Philadelphia.

On first of the said three days, any person of the age of twenty-one years, shall be at liberty to subscribe in his own name, or in the name or names of any other person or persons by whom he shall be authorized, for one share, on the second day for one or two shares, on the third day for one, two or three shares, and on any succeeding day, while the books are open, for any number of shares. Thirty dollars are to be paid for each share at the time of subscribing; the commissioners therefore request (in order to save time and prevent trouble) that persons subscribing will bring the exact sums necessary to be deposited.

OWEN JONES, jun.
ELLISTON PEROT,
HENRY DRINKER, jun.
ISRAEL WHELEN, and
CADWALADER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1792.

IN pursuance of an act of Assembly, entituled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artifical road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster,"---the subscribers, of the county of Lancaster, the commissioners in the said act named, do give notice, that a book is procured, and will be opened to receive subscriptions, at the house of Mr. Matthias Slough, at the sign of the Swan, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of June next---where the said Commissioners, or some three of them, will attend from the hours of nine to twelve in the forenoon, three to six in the afternoon, on each of the said days, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
Lancaster, April 20. ABRAHAM WITMER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape this morning, a certain William Lewis, a prisoner in the sheriff's custody; he is five feet nine or ten inches high, about 35 years of age, of a light complexion, has lived in the township of Upper Darby, in Delaware county, these several years past. Any person apprehending said Lewis, and delivering him to the sheriff of Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 24, 1792.

BERLIN, December 27.

The Elector of Saxony certainly visits this Court the beginning of next year. The conferences at Dresden, relative to the hereditary succession to the throne of Poland, have hitherto produced nothing; and the respective Ministers now correspond by letter, and no longer personally.

FRANKFORT, December 31.

It is now publicly known that the Emperor, constantly adhering to his design of preventing a war between the empire and France, has made a declaration relative to the intended invasion of the electorate of Treves. M. de Noailles, the French Ambassador, some time ago delivered to Prince Kaunitz a note, dated the 14th November, complaining of the assemblies which the Elector publicly countenanced at Coblentz. The answer to this note was communicated to him on the 22d of December. In another note, the substance of which was, that his Imperial Majesty, on account of the friendship which existed between him and the elector of Treves, whose country is threatened with an invasion, and for the general welfare of the German empire, had been obliged to order Field-Marshal Bender, commander of the troops in the low Countries, to give immediate assistance to the Elector of Treves, in case of an attack: but that his Majesty hoped that France would prevent the effects of such a proceedure and measures, which would infallibly provoke him, both as chief of the empire, and on the part of the Germanic corps, to join with all the other powers in the support of the public tranquillity, and the honour of their crowns.

COLOGNE, January 1.

On the 26th a courier arrived at Coblentz from Vienna, with accounts that General Bender had orders to cover that Electorate with 20,000 men.

It is also said, that the Electorate of Mentz has requested 14,000 Hessian troops.

We learn that the French emigrants are preparing to leave Worms to go to Hanau.

M. de Bouille arrived at Cassel on the 25th.

PARIS, January 13.

Of the plot for assassinating the King, all the authentic intelligence we are yet in possession of, amounts to this:—"At a secret sitting of the Jacobine Club in the *Rus Saint Honore*, Monsr. Carva, a great leader of that party, and the conductor of a republican or rather regicide paper, formally proposed to the meeting to dethrone and set aside the whole family of the Bourbons, and to settle the crown upon the duke of York—this, said Monsr. Carva, is absolutely necessary for us if we are determined to be free; with a new dynasty we may stipulate for the principles which unite us, and the first public functionary must defend them with force and with sincerity if he will defend the throne which is reared upon their base. These are the only means to regenerate the face of the empire, every other measure is contrary to the system of liberty, which governs all our plans."

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The French queen, it is reported, has lately resolved to sell the greatest part of her diamonds and jewels; and the king is said to have given orders for collecting all his effects of gold and silver from the different palaces in the kingdom, that they may be estimated and perhaps disposed of, one of which she brought from Vienna in the year 1770, has already been sold to a jeweller of the name of Oliver, for the sum of 500,000 livres in silver. The stone was called Ave Maria.

Several riots were occasioned in Paris, during the last week, by the discontent of the populace upon the increasing price of sugar. The national guard twice beat to arms, and their appearance prevented further harm. Once, before they could arrive, a waggon loaded with this article was seized, and its contents were dispersed at the rate of 10d. per pound.

Feb. 25. The Prince of Wales's stud of horses is to be put up to public auction on the 12th of March; the horses in training, and of all other descriptions, except such as are wanted for his Royal Highness's convenience, are all to come under the hammer.

The Prince of Wales will increase his income at least 25,000l. a year, by the sale of his stud, in the saving of keeping horses and servants.

A Minister who will come forward, as Mr. Pitt did, and state, that in consequence of the revenue exceeding the expenditure he was enabled to repeal certain taxes which affected the poor, speaks a plain unsophisticated language, which is easily understood, and easily felt.

Irish Parliament. House of Commons, February 21.

Yesterday evening, the Right Hon. Mr. Latouche moved, that the petition which had been presented from certain Roman Catholics, on behalf of themselves and their brethren through the kingdom (Catholic Committee) praying a participation of the elective franchise, be rejected. A debate ensued on this question, which continued from six o'clock yesterday evening, till near two this morning, when the petition was rejected by a majority of 208 to 25.

The report of yesterday was, that the Queen of Portugal is so extremely ill as to need the assistance of Dr. Willis, who is about to embark for Portugal, under a promise of 20,000l. in case his endeavours should prove successful.

Sunday died Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of Plymouth, and member for Rochester.

The West-India merchants have voted a present of 500l. to Captain Bligh, of his Majesty's navy, as a compliment for services rendered while on the West-India station.

They have also voted a present of a handsome sword, value 200l. to Captain Samuel Hood, of the navy, for saving, at the hazard of his own life, while on the West-India station, the lives of three seamen, who were floating at the mercy of the waves, on a raft of timber. The Captain himself left his ship in a very high sea, attended in the boat only by his Coxswain, after an ineffectual remonstrance with the whole crew (none of whom dared venture), and with the greatest danger and difficulty picked the poor fellows up, and brought them on board.

An accidental event occurred at Bally vailey, in the county of Donegal, a short time ago, which seems to open a discovery in physic, equally wonderful and happy. The wife of Arthur O'Donnel had been for six years in a state of outrageous madness, and was given over by the faculty:---One evening she found means to loose herself from her bonds, and to escape from her confinement to the sea-shore, where, in an instant, she endeavoured to put an end to her existence, by plunging from a rock into the ocean. Very fortunately she was immediately missed by her eldest son, and followed by him: just as she had thrown herself from the rock he arrived, and being an excellent swimmer, plunged in to her assistance. It was however near fifteen minutes before he could see his unhappy parent; but about the expiration of that time, he observed the body floating among some rocks which projected from the main land; with some difficulty he reached it, and with great labour swam it to the shore, apparently dead. The prescriptions of the Humane Society were readily applied, and, after an interval of *two hours, signs of returning animation appeared;* the process was continued, and in about twelve hours, the patient was not only restored to *life*, but, what is most wonderful, to the fullest possession of her natural reason.---She is now perfectly well, and to the great help and happiness of her family, does all the duties of her domestic station.

THE LATE MR. HOWARD.

The following is a more particular account of the death of that gentleman than has yet been published. It is taken from the account of Mr. Howard's servant, who travelled with him.

"The winter being far advanced, on the taking of Bender, the commander of the Russian army at that place gave permission to many of the officers to visit their friends at Cherson, as the severity of the season would not admit of a continuance of hostilities against the Turks.—Cherson, in consequence, became much crouded; and the inhabitants testified their joy for the success of the Russians by balls and masquerades. Several of the officers, of the inhabitants of Cherson, and of the gentry in the neighbourhood, who attended these balls, were almost immediately after attacked with fevers; and it was Mr. Howard's idea, that the infection had been brought by the officers from Bender. Amongst the number who caught this contagion, was a young lady, who resided about sixteen miles from Cherson. When she had been ill some little time, Mr. Howard was earnestly requested to visit her.

"He saw her first on Sunday, Dec. 27. He visited her again in the middle of the week, and a third time on the Sunday following, January 3. On that day he found her sweating very profusely; and, being unwilling to check this by uncovering her arm, he passed his hand under the bedclothes to feel her pulse. While he was doing this, the effluvia from her body were very offensive to him, and it was always his own opinion that he then caught the fever. She died on the following day. Mr. Howard was much affected by her death, as he had flattered himself with the hopes of her amendment. From January 3d to the 8th, he scarcely went out; but on that day he went to dine with Admiral Montgwinoff, who lived about a mile and a half from his lodgings. He staid later than usual; and when he returned found himself unwell, and thought he had something of the gout flying about him. He immediately took some *sal volatile* in a little tea, and thought himself better till three or four o'clock on Saturday morning, when, feeling not so well, he repeated the *sal volatile*. He got up in the morning, and walked out; but, finding himself worse, soon returned and took an emetic.

"On the following night he had a violent attack of a fever, when he had recourse to his favourite remedy, James's powder, which he regularly took every two or four hours till Sunday, the 17th. For though Prince Potemkin sent his own physician to him, immediately on being accquainted with his illness, yet his own prescriptions were never interfered with during this time.

"On the 12th he had a kind of fit, in which he suddenly fell down; his face became black, his breathing difficult, and he remained insensible for half an hour. On the 17th he had another similar fit. On the 18th he was seized with hiccuping, which continued on the next day, when he took some musk draughts by direction of the physician. About 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 20th of January, he had another fit, and died in about an hour after. He was perfectly sensible during his illness, except in the fits, till within a very few hours of his death. This event he all along expected to take place: and he often said he had no other wish for life, than as it gave him the means of relieving his fellow-creatures."

SALEM, April 17.

Capt. Slewman, in the brig St. John, arrived from Cadiz last Saturday, in forty-five days; a little before he sailed, orders were received at that port for forty ships of the line to be made ready for sea immediately; this order was executing, and several were already manned and equipped when Captain Slewman sailed.—The object of this armament was not known. The disturbance with the Moors could not require it.

The French national colours were permitted to fly in the harbour; but the French officers were not suffered to wear the national cockade on shore; which will probably be the case till the king of Spain acknowledges the legitimacy of the present government of France.

BOSTON, April 19.

News from the West-Indies.

Since our last, several vessels have arrived from Port-au Prince, all of which bring the most gloomy accounts of the situation of that island; the distresses of which appear to be owing, not more to the revolt and devastation of the slaves, than to the enmity prevailing among the freemen, and the want of subordination to any government.

About the 13th of March, the negroes attacked the town of Leogane—set fire to the plantations on the plain, and were joined by the negroes thereon, who had till then been in quiet servitude: after much fighting and burning, the negroes retreated. Many were killed on both sides—the lowest number, including all parties and colours, is stated at 1000.

Capt. Wellman, of Salem, who sailed from Port-au-Prince the 23d of March, at evening, informs, that 1000 militia and 500 regulars marched out that morning, said to be on account of the insurrection of the negroes on several plantations on the plain, who had drove their masters into town.—That they were met and opposed by the mulattoes, whose head quarters were only 4 miles from the town.—That he saw numbers of wounded brought into town while he was on shore—That the battle continued all day—and that its issue was unknown when he sailed.

A detachment of the regular troops had been called for, by the municipality, to go to Leogane, at the time of the negroes attacking that place, and boats were prepared to transport them; but the officers refused to embark—as they said their orders were to defend the town of Port-au-Prince—they therefore could not answer for their quitting their station. For the same reason, they had also refused to march to the plains around Port-au-Prince. But the clamours of the populace, and of the private soldiers, being for action, the municipality caused the officers to be arrested, and sent to the Cape, in order to be carried to France. After this, new officers being substituted, the troops marched out, as before mentioned.

Since the mail, we have received accounts from New-York, of an almost total stagnation of business, owing to the recent failures in that city---which, and for immense sums, have taken place within these few days.---Some supposed to have been worth 100,000l. are among the number.---In many points of view this information must be considered as extremely melancholy.---Confidence has fled from the Exchange, and baneful Jealousy taken its place. The effects are to be dreaded, whatever apparent pleasure the event may give to many descriptions of people.

MARBLEHEAD, April 14.

Early in the evening of last Wednesday, a very alarming fire began in the dwelling-house of Mr. James Bowler, and entirely consumed it, four other dwelling-houses, and several shops and barns.—This melancholy event was occasioned by a child of Mr. Bowler, who had, unobserved, taken a lighted candle into the closet of an upper chamber, and there by some means caught a bundle of laths on fire. The child, frightened at the mischief, shut the doors of the closet and chamber, and ran below; but, too young to be aware of the consequences, and afraid of correction, as he has since confessed, concealed the circumstance; and it was some time after he had come down that a neighbour, who had seen the fire spreading through the upper part of the house, informed the family of their danger. Mr. Bowler's dwelling-house, and a bake-house under the same roof, were very soon wholly involved in the flame; and with the most timely assistance that could be afforded him, he was able to save only a part of his furniture and goods, and suffered the additional loss of many valuable articles and papers. The fire, spreading at first in the direction of the wind, caught a dwelling-house near to Mr. Bowler's; and, very soon after, three other dwelling houses opposite to his buildings, and separated only by a very narrow street. The burning flakes flying from the houses on fire, and continually falling upon a long range of wooden buildings, and to a great distance, excited the most distracting apprehensions among the people assembled, and obliged many of them, for the preservation of their own goods, to withdraw their help from the immediate sufferers. A brick warehouse, standing upon a wharf at the foot of a rocky descent from Mr. Bowler's, and the wooden roof of which was contiguous to his house, also took fire; and a number of large warehouses on the same wharf were thought to be in great danger. The inhabitants had been very early assembled with the three engines belonging to the town; but the men were comparatively few in number, a great proportion of the inhabitants being at sea. The wells in the neighbourhood were soon exhausted of water; and the tide being out, much time and labor were required to supply the engines from the harbour. Many women, with uncommon strength and fortitude, lent their assistance in this work; and in this extremity it was gladly accepted. But the efforts of the inhabitants, thus divided in the objects of their attention, and weakened by their fears, appeared to be unequal to the occasion. Their relief, however, was at hand: a great number of worthy inhabitants of Salem, on the first notice by the appearances of the fire, and the ringing of the bells, set off from there with three engines, and in less than an hour arrived with them at Marblehead. Their order, readiness and vigor, had the desired success; and by about an hour's unremitted exertions, with the favor of a fall of rain, several dwelling-houses in the most imminent danger were preserved, and the further spreading of the fire prevented. This timely and generous assistance from Salem, in all human probability, saved the town of Marblehead from suffering, in addition to its other late misfortunes, a very extensive ravage by fire. The important service is most heartily acknowledged, and will be very gratefully remembered by the inhabitants.

Mr. Bowler's loss is estimated at one thousand pounds. Mrs. Giles, a widow, lost a comfortable dwelling-house, and almost all her furniture, and is in great distress. The other buildings burnt were not very valuable.

It is remarkable, that from the commencement of the settlement in this town, until the late event (which is a period of above 160 years) no instance has happened of the entire loss of a dwelling-house by fire.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Yesterday being the day set apart by law for the general election, the polls were opened in the several wards of this city, and each partizan was active; but we are happy to learn, that no (conspicuous) unfair means have been used hitherto, to bias the minds of the independent electors. It is supposed that the polls in general will be kept open till Saturday next.

A correspondent observes, that if his skill in physiognomy fails him not, a great majority of the votes given yesterday, at the polls which he visited, were in favour of the old, tried and faithful servant of the state.

The following memorandum of donations made the last session by the legislature to the seminaries of learning within this state was handed us by a correspondent, and is given the public as an important piece of information:

To COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

1500l. for the Library.
200l. for the Chemical apparatus.
1200l. for a wall round the College.
5000l. for erecting a hall and additional wing to the College.
750l. for five years annually, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, for salaries of additional professors.
1500l. In like manner annually, to the regents of the University, for the use of the academies.

We learn from Philadelphia, That Robert Morris, Esq. has engaged a person who has had the principal lead in conducting the canals lately finished in England, and who is highly recommended for his knowledge in this line. This gentleman is now on his passage to America, and daily expected:--After exploring and determining on the immediate operations in Pennsylvania, which will employ him two or three weeks, he is then to come to this city for the same purpose.

With subordinate skilful artists under him, it is said, he will be able with ease to conduct the operations in both states. Applications have been made by some leading characters in Pennsylvania, to monopolize *all the shares* in our canals.

However embarrassed our citizens may be in the present moment, it is hoped, such a degrading and mortifying event will not happen. In consequence of the rise of stocks and a check to failures, our prospects now begin

to brighten up, and by the prevalence of a ſpirit of mutual accommodation there can be no doubt of a ſpeedy return of confidence and credit, and that buſineſs will re-aſſume its natural courſe on a more permament baſis. Although the canal on James River, Virginia, is far from being finiſhed, yet it is an eſtabliſhed fact, that produce is now brought to Richmond for one-fifth part of the former expence. Now, if the new canals in England produce leſs than 25 per cent. per annum upon the original ſtock, and from the vaſt extent of country ours are to accommodate, they muſt of neceſſity be the ſafeſt and moſt lucrative mode of inveſting money, of any which now preſents in America. It muſt be recollected beſides, that each ſhare will pay only 25 dollars in the firſt inſtance, which will produce to each company 25,000 dollars—after this is expended the ſtate is then *to give* to each company 12,500 dollars:--So that the ſum of 37,500 dollars muſt be expended by each company, before any further call will be made on the ſtockholders, wich will not be for theſe two years.

Not much will be done this ſummer; the ſummer after, the 37,000 dollars will probably be expended, conſequently a farther call will be unneceſſary till the year 1794—this conſideration ſhould have a deciſive weight on the minds of every perſon diſpoſed to become ſtockholders, eſpecially as the value of ſhares will be conſtantly increaſing on their hands.—I have thought it my duty to lay open this candid ſtate of facts, that my fellow citizens may be guarded in time againſt the avaricious graſps of the Philadelphians.

A CITIZEN.

SAVANNAH, April 5.

We learn from good authority, that General M'Gillivray has returned to the Creek Nation, and that the Indians have very lately given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their diſpoſition for peace. A great number of them are expected at the Rock Landing the 20th inſtant.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

On Sunday morning laſt departed this life, Mr. Benjamin Crockett, of this town, merchant; a gentleman who juſtly endeared himſelf to a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance for the benevolent ſenſibility of his heart, his ſocial diſpoſition, and the probity and honour which marked his character in all his tranſactions with mankind.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.

Saturday laſt ſailed from this place, with a detachment of men to protect the ſettlement at Galliopolis, lieutenant Demler, of the 2d United States regiment.

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Fort Franklin, lieutenant Jeffers, of the 1ſt United States regiment, with a party of Seneca Indians, to ſcout on our frontiers with the ſpies and ſix months levies.

We are happy to contradict, in part, the paragraph under the Pittſburgh head, in our laſt, giving an account of the murder of 20 perſons by the Indians, as, from well authenticated accounts, it appears that only one woman and Mr. Edgar were killed.

We are enabled to inform our readers from good authority, that Capt. Paul, who is ſtationed on the ſouth-weſt frontier of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, has erected a very ſtrong block-houſe on the Dunkard branch of Whelen creek, a little above Mr. Ryerſon's mills, from whence he makes almoſt daily excurſions over the neighbouring grounds; by his vigilance, and the co-operation of his ſubaltern officers, who have nearly completed two other block-houſes, one on his left, the other on his right, each at a few miles diſtance, it is expected he will completely thwart the deſigns of any ſmall parties of the ſavages that may approach that part of our frontier.

Beſides thoſe Indians which carried off and ſcalped the two boys mentioned in our laſt, there are evident ſigns of ſeveral ſmall parties having prowled along the ſouth-weſt frontier of Waſhington and Ohio counties, particularly on Whelen, weſt of the Pennſylvania boundary.

Friday, the 13th inſtant, arrived here the Weſtern Experiment, Captain Nickſon. She is bound to New-Orleans, from thence with a cargo to Philadelphia; was built about ſixty miles up the Monongahela, burthen about 60 tons, and draws 8 feet water. This is the firſt veſſel conſtructed on this branch of the Ohio intended to navigate the ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Propoſals, we hear, have been made in caſh, or the debt to be redeemed therewith, from 12s. to 12ſ2, for the whole amount of the 936,000 dollars, which Pennſylvania had to ſell, in order to redeem the ſtate debts thereof. This, at this particular juncture, is a proof of the good credit of the public, notwithſtanding late embarraſſments.

On Tueſday evening, the 24th ult. departed this life, in this city, in the 56th year of his age, Col. Perſifor Frazer, late regiſter and recorder of the county of Cheſter, and formerly a Colonel in the Continental army; and on Sunday his corpſe was removed to his late dwelling-houſe near Weſt-Cheſter, for interment.

This reſpectable citizen ſerved his country as an officer in the Continental army, with zeal and activity; and tho' an active and decided friend to the revolution in every ſtage of it, yet, ſuch was his candour and moderation, that he acquired the general eſteem and confidence of thoſe, who were not, perhaps, entirely of his political opinions.

Since the revolution, he has been honoured with ſeveral public appointments; all which he diſcharged with ſuch fidelity as will reflect honour on his memory.

By his death ſociety is deprived of one of its moſt uſeful and ornamental members; and a reſpectable family have ſuffered an irreparable loſs.

On Wedneſday, the 18th ultimo, the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, in Philadelphia, viz. Meſſrs. George S. Waſhington, and Laurence Auguſtine Waſhington, both of Virginia; George Izard, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; David Ogden, of Newark, in New-Jerſey; Robert Hazlehurſt, John Hazlehurſt, George Henry Keppele, Hore Browſe Triſt, and Bird Wilſon, of the city of Philadelphia; Samuel Bethel and John Yates, of Lancaſter county: and Samuel Jones, of Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania.

Theſe young gentlemen conſtituted the ſenior claſs of the late College and Academy of Philadelphia; and having finiſhed their education under the direction of the Profeſſors of that inſtitution, before the final arrangement, in conſequence of its union with the late Univerſity of Pennſylvania, were admitted to this honourable teſtimony of their proficiency in literature, by the Truſtees of the preſent Univerſity of Pennſylvania; and degrees were accordingly conferred in their preſence, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing.

Late S. Carolina papers teem with accounts of the heavy rains that have fallen in the upper parts of that ſtate, whereby the Congaree and Santee rivers have ſwelled to a height not paralelled in the annals of that ſtate—The water roſe upwards of thirty feet in thirty hours, and inundated all the plantations bordering on the rivers; ſweeping in its courſe, houſes, mills, fences, &c. to a vaſt amount. Several negroes, and a great number of cattle and other ſtock periſhed. Two bridges of conſiderable value were borne down by the impetuous torrent. The ſhocking effects of this tremendous inundation were not known to the full extent when the laſt accounts arrived.

A Charleſton paper mentions, that on information of Mr. Bowles's having taken poſſeſſion of the ſtore of Meſſrs. Panton, Leſlie, & Co. the Indians had diſpatched a party to put him to death, but were prevented by the Spaniards, who previouſly had ſent a veſſel with a number of ſoldiers; on their approach, the boat was ſent aſhore, to inform Bowles that the veſſel was from the Weſt-Indies with goods for him. In conſequence of this information, he came on board, when they ſeized him, and immediately made ſail for St. Auguſtine, where Mr. Bowles is now confined in the caſtle.

M'Gillivray, it is ſaid, has given notice that he will be at the Rock-Landing about the beginning of May, with 3000 of the Creeks, in order to confirm the treaty, and run the lines.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated April 20.

"Yeſterday Lieut. Jeffers arrived in town from Fort-Franklin, accompanied by 21 Indians of the Seneca nation, to which place he intends returning in the courſe of a few days, where he will be joined by 100 more, who are now out planting corn, for the ſupport of their women until their return."

Two parties, ſays a correſpondent, have ſhewn themſelves in the doings of the new government. One have evidently thought favorably of a great public debt—whereas the other have viewed it as an evil, however neceſſary a one.

So alſo, one party have conſidered ſpeculation as the very ſoul of public credit, and as the mark of uſeful enterpriſe and thriving wealth. The other, with a contrary eye, have viewed it as the pampered child of an unruly avarice, and the prolific parent of idleneſs, diſſipation and fraud.

Further, it has been the endeavour of one party to work the public debt into an inſtrument for heaping up vaſt wealth in the hands of a few, ſo as by the ſubtle efficacy of monied influence, to divide and rule the many. The other have ſtood up againſt this kind of policy, as unjuſt and unrepublican, and as injurious to all the beſt intereſts of the country.

Again, one party have advocated the wideſt conſtructions of the conſtitution, ſo as to carry the powers of the government far beyond the obvious intent and meaning thereof, and, therefore, beyond the grant of the people. The other have been of a different temper, and contended for a regular obſervance of the conſtitution, equally where it limits as where it grants powers, and for carrying it into execution in a republican ſpirit and manner.

Time and events have decided the controverſy between theſe two ſets of politicians; and the public voice ſeems to be pronouncing the deciſion.

It appears that a public debt is a public evil every way, more eſpecially in ſuch a country and government like ours. All parties now cry out for paying off the debt, as the greateſt of public evils.

It appears that ſpeculation, which, in its ardor, filled the National Bank in one day, and has been kept intoxicated by the ſpirit of that inſtitution ever ſince; that ſpeculation, which has drained all the natural channels of buſineſs, in order to ſwell the mighty torrent in which it flowed; that ſpeculation, which was born in extortion, has been nurſed in the arms of an ill-fated policy, and exhibits the features of its maturity in baſeneſs, in fraud, and in ſwindling; it appears that this conſpicuous agent in our affairs, in place of the induſtry, wealth and ſolid proſperity promiſed on one ſide, has produced all the extravagance, proſtitution of morals, and devaſtation of the true ſources of a flouriſhing ſituation, foretold on the other ſide.

It appears, that the ſchemes for throwing magnificent wealth into the undeſerving hands of a favorite few, and for undermining the great republican barriers erected by the conſtitution, have opened the eyes of the people, and is calling forth the demonſtration of their general ſanction to the ſtruggles made by the friends of equal rights, of conſtitutional authority, and republican meaſures.

Theſe ſeaſonable indications of the public mind are a happy proof of the force of truth among a free people; and of the ſure, though ſlow interpoſition of its authority to controul and correct an elective government, that does not conduct according to its true principles. This general indignation againſt ſchemes that might by degrees deſtroy the republican conſtitution, which binds up the people and ſtates in one great free ſyſtem, muſt be the more pleaſing to every friend of liberty and the union, inaſmuch as it ſhews the ſame deſire in the people every where to maintain both, and that they all adhere to the conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by themſelves for that purpoſe, with defined powers and a republican form.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 2d United States regiment, to a gentlemen in Providence, dated Marietta, March 13.

"Such has been the ſeverity of our winter, that the Ohio and Muſkingham rivers have been paſſable upon their ſurfaces with teams;——a circumſtance very unuſual in this country.

"To this inclemency we may however aſcribe, in a great degree, the pacific deportment of the neighbouring Indians; they having been confined by the rigor of the ſeaſon to their reſpective towns, in conſequence of which we have been at leiſure to erect an additional block houſe, and otherwiſe ſtrengthen our works.

"The garriſon having been reinforced by the arrival of lieutenant Howe and 30 men from Pittſburgh, we are now in a ſituation to afford theſe bipeds of the foreſt a very warm reception, ſhould they poſſeſs the temerity to provoke it.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, held at Powles Hook, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on Friday, the twentieth day of April, 1792.

The committee appointed to examine and report to the board, the ſtate of the funds of the ſociety, report as follows:

THAT the ſum of 50,000 dollars, appropriated by the board at their meeting in January laſt for the purpoſe of procuring the neceſſary articles from Europe, has been remitted, and the ſeveral articles ordered may be expected to arrive in the months of June and July.

That the ſum of 5000 dollars has been appropriated for the pay of workmen and for other contingent expences of the ſociety, and is nearly expended. And the ſaid committee further report that they have examined the different perſons employed in preparing the machinery for the ſociety, and report that the ſeveral branches are in great forwardneſs, ſome of which are ready to be put up, as ſoon as the neceſſary buildings are prepared.

That the ſum of 10,000 dollars which the board appropriated for procuring workmen and materials, under the direction of the governor, has been paid to him for that purpoſe, and that he has given aſſurances that the ſociety may reſt ſatisfied in the ſecurity as well as the faithful application of this fund.

That the ſum of 63,000 dollars has been inveſted in the deferred ſtock of the United States, which ſtock is entered in the name of the ſociety in the books of John Cochran, Commiſſioner of loans in the ſtate of New-York.

That the reſidue of the monies received on the firſt payment ſtill remain in the banks where they were originally depoſited.

Ordered, That the foregoing report be publiſhed.

A true extract from the minutes,

ELISHA BOUDINOT, Secr. P. T.

We hear that a ſpecial meeting of the Directors are called to meet at Newark, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May next, for the purpoſe of fixing upon the permanent ſeat of the ſaid factory.

Tranſlated from the Leyden Gazette.

The following is an extract of a letter from London, dated January 20.

"The people of England, eſpecially the Londoners, enthuſiaſtic as they are in the idea of a certain independence, are notwithſtanding the moſt ſtupid admirers of their court, when it affords any traits of ſplendor or magnificence to feaſt their eyes and feed their curioſity. The 18th of this month was the day fixed to celebrate the Queen's birth-day. Our public papers, ever ſubſervient to the public taſte, were ſtuffed with accounts of the pompous and ſplendid exhibitions which were to take place on this brilliant day; the dreſſes that were to be worn, the ſtate-coach of the prince of Wales, and the immenſe number of diamonds with which this prince, the queen, the princeſſes and the ladies of the court were covered, from head to foot.—Another circumſtance, much leſs agreeable, is the burning of the Pantheon. This magnificent edifice, uſed for the purpoſe of public amuſement, and which had made the fortune of many individuals, has been reduced to aſhes, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of January, only the external walls being left, of the whole of that ſuperb pile.—On the 12th inſt. the meſſenger, Flint, was ſent off from the court of Berlin with diſpatches, which are ſaid to contain the reſult of three cabinet conſultations. The alliance about to be eſtabliſhed between the emperor and the ſtates general to guarantee his ſovereignty in the Belgic provinces and the government eſtabliſhed in the united provinces, appears to be not ſo well reliſhed by our court as by that of Berlin. The anſwer given thereto by the ſtates general, has proved vague and dilatory. Beſides this, our miniſtry ſeem not to be diſpoſed to conſent to the reſtrictions which the court of Vienna, in its ratification, had impoſed upon the convention at the Hague. In the mean time, no power finds itſelf ſo much at leiſure as England, to improve its financial concerns; and great things are expected on this ſcore at the opening of the next ſeſſion of parliament. In conſequence our ſtocks are very high, *Bank* 203, India, 186."

EASTON STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he has erected a new STAGE-WAGGON upon ſprings, which will ſtart the 29th April, weekly from Eaſton to Philadelphia. It will ſtart on Monday mornings at five o'clock from the ſubſcriber's houſe in Eaſton, and arrive in Philadelphia at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Meitinger, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Vine-ſtreet, and return again on Thurſday mornings at five o'clock. If convenient he will ſtop at the following places, viz. John Moor, Thomas Gregg, John Rothrock, George Vogel, and ——— Brackenridge. The price for each paſſenger is Two Dollars, the ſame price for 150 weight of goods, and Three-pence for each letter. Way-paſſengers to pay Three-pence a mile. The ſubſcriber aſſures the public, that he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to pleaſe them.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

April 30, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 15th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Philadelphia county, an apprentice Lad, named Breace Vanſandt, by trade a blackſmith, between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, red hair, thin face, down look, round ſhouldered, flat feet, remarkable long heels, his toes turn in, and walks hobbling; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, an olive-coloured cottonade veſt, thickſet breeches, a round about jacket and waiſtcoat of grey cloth, a pair of blue woollen trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, one pair light worſted, and a half worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 20, 1792. ‡ 6w. ROBERT WORRELL.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant Man, named Patrick Kilday, about 19 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has brown hair, a pleaſant countenance, is knock knee'd, walks heavy, and his feet are remarkably large; he took with him a new fuſtian jacket with ſleeves, a half worn velvet croſs-barred jacket, fuſtian overalls, a round felt hat with a ribband and buckle, a bottle green coattee, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, from

CHRISTIAN STAKE.

April 16, 1792. *

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Churchtown, in the county of Lancaſter, on the 21ſt inſtant, by an unknown perſon, a bright bay HORSE, ſeven years old, having a ſtar and ſnip, and three white feet, with a ſaddle and bridle, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as the man offered to ſell the horſe very low, and on being told he muſt have ſtolen him, he got fraid of being taken up, and ſlipped off. The owner is hereby eſired t come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, therwiſe he will be ſold on the firſt of June, for his charges.

April 28, 1792. * JOHN HUSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, marked on the back with the saddle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE THOMAS.

Fourth Month 10, 1792. †

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON Monday, the 26th of March, 1792, the subscriber, living in the town of Manheim, in Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) intrusted a certain John Englebreght with a horse, saddle and bridle, and a sum of money, for the purpose of purchasing divers articles in Philadelphia for the use of the subscriber; the horse the said Englebreght afterwards sold in New Holland, in said county; the money, nor any part thereof, the subscriber hath never received, neither hath he since seen or heard of the said Englebreght, but it is probable he is lurking in or about the vicinity of Phildelphia. The said John Englebreght is near thirty years of age, about five feet six inches high, of a fair complexion, stoops in his walk, has black straight hair, which he wears tied behind, was born at Copenhagen, in Denmark, and speaks the Danish language, and is a calico stamper by trade: had on, when he went away, an old dark blue cloth coat, an old waistcoat and a pair of breeches of brown cloth, and an old round wool hat. Whoever takes up said John Englebreght, and secures him in any gaol, shall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL ENSMINGER.

April 18, 1792. †

GENERAL POLASKIE

WILL cover Mares this season, at Mr. Vansciver's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in the county of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, at Five Dollars the season, cash, or Six Dollars, if credit till the first of August next---Three Dollars the single leap. POLASKIE is 15 hands and one inch high, a bright sorrel; he was got by Whynot, out of the Quaker Lass, bred by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, of the city of Philadelphia; when four years old he won the ladies' purse of 50l. running the best of two mile heats; after the race Mr. Jehu Wood, of New Jersey, gave 115l. for said mare. Whynot is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, mane and tail, and allowed by competent judges to be one of the handsomest horses on the continent; he was got by Fearnought, a son of Old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grand-dam by Spark, and his great grand-dam was the noted Old Field mare: he won the following purses, in 1774 100l. at Nottingham; in 1775 50l. at Baltimore, 50l at Newtown, Chester, and 50l. in Virginia; in 1778 he run a match of three miles at Christiana bridge, for 1000l. which he won with great ease.

GENERAL POLASKIE is a very sure foal getter; his colts have been sold from 200 to 300l. when four years old. The season to commence the 24th of April, at the said Vansciver's, and the horse to be shifted alternately to Robert Sharp's, at the Little Bridge on Timber creek, until the first of August next.

JAMES TALMAN.

April 23d, 1792.

THE Annual Election for Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth-street, on Monday, the seventh of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said seventh of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Nedro, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all persons having any demands against said estate are requested to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-West Corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; where those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being supplied, on the most reasonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaster road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, mostly large thriving timber. There are on the premises, a large stone dwelling, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient stone kitchen and wash-house adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a spring-house, a very convenient stable for 20 horses, a large barn, with cow-houses for 25 cows, and a large cart-house, all built of stone, a chair-house and work-shop, a frame waggon-house. Also five small tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three story stone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr stones in good repair, and supplied by a constant stream; a two story stone grist-mill, with two pair of stones in good repair, and has a constant run of custom and plenty of water in the driest season; a convenient saw-mill, well situated and in good order; a stone paper-mill, with a frame drying-house adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a small dwelling-house for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-seat on the premises, well situated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be supplied with a small, constant stream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premises, or to

CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Estate should not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, pasture land, &c. will be Rented. Also, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Wood, late of Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make payment to

THOMAS MORGAN, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1792. § 6 w.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 29th instant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday last. He is very artful and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

This Day is published, (Price 6s6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street, near Fourth-street,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miss More's Essays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioness of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miss Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

*** SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As several gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a constant supply of sets on hand;---such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY *has lately published,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2s9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4s8
7. American Constitutions, 4s8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 5s2
9. Vade Mecum, 1s10½
10. Charles Grandison, abridged, 1s3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2s6, in blue paper 1s10½
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4s6
13. Select Poems, 1s3
14. Think well on't, 1s10½
15. The Christian Economy, 1s10½

Of said CAREY may be had, wholesale and retail, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-stands, Message and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Chester, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estates, upon moderate commissions. He procures money to be lent upon interest, the borrower giving approved security; and draws Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement and other instruments of writing, and states (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, upon satisfactory terms.

He has now for sale, a grist and saw-Mill (situated on Chester creek, about four miles from Chester) with a dwelling house, cooper's shop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Also 15 acres of prime woodland, within said borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay the same to the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
WILLIAM SANSOM,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the county treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my office, at No. 61, Walnut-street, on or before the first day of April next.——Wherefore notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTOR, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1792.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living at Duck creek Cross Roads, Kent county, in Delaware state, a Negroe Man, named PETER, but calls himself PETER MIXON, a Butcher by trade, is a rude cunning fellow, can read, and write a middling good hand; had on and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, black under jacket, a pair of shoes, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and has a fat full face. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, or delivers him on board any Duck creek shallop, so that his master may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

March 23, 1792. ‡ ALEXANDER WORKNOT.

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4s9 the single Book, 4s2 by the Dozen, 3s9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2s6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Cumberland County, State of New-Jersey.

THE following described prisoners broke jail, and made their escape last night, viz.

GEORGE DANIELS, a native of Ireland, committed for debt, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, near sighted, and has dark brown curled hair, writes a good hand, and has taught a school lately at Back Neck, in this county.

JAMES JONES, a native of this country, committed for debt, a short thick set man, of a brown swarthy complexion, about 28 years of age, five feet six inches high, with short brown hair, had on a light coloured sailor jacket, with woolen trowsers.

DANIEL MURPHEY, a native of Ireland, and weaver by trade, was committed to gaol in December, 1787, on being charged with setting fire to a stable, hay-stacks, &c. and made his escape in 1788, was lately apprehended and brought back, for said offence; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, with brown curled hair, fond of strong drink, and very talkative; had on a brown coat and vest, with woolen trowsers.

CONSTANT SMITH, a native of this county, mason and bricklayer by trade, between nineteen and twenty years of age, about five feet four inches high, of a slender make, and fond of strong drink, was committed on suspicion of burglary. Whoever takes up, and brings back the above prisoners, or any of them, shall have for the delivery of Constant Smith Eight Dollars, and Four Dollars for each of the others, with reasonable charges, paid by the sheriff of said county, or

JESSEY SEELEY, Gaoler.

Bridgetown, 5th April, 1792. *

Salem, New-Jersey, April 9, 1792.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, who calls imself SIMON THOMAS; he has a pass signed by Thomas Nixon, of Dover, Kent county, and state of Maryland, with Allen M'Clain, Esquire's name thereunto, dated February 8th, 1792; the said Negroe has on a light coloured broad cloth coat, black under jacket, old cloth trowsers, old shoes and hat; he is about five feet six inches high, has a fat full face, appears to be a rude cunning fellow, says he can read the Bible, and pretends to religion; he, the said Negroe, preached yesterday in Penn's Neck, at the Methodist meeting house. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or else in six weeks he will be sold out for the same, by ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jersey, April 9, 1792. *

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a Company for opening a Canal and Water Communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 10th day of April instant,---hereby give notice, that on the 22d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, books will be opened by them, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for opening the said Canal and Water Communications, agreeably to the act aforementioned; and it being necessary that each subscriber shall previously pay ten dollars for every share, the Commissioners request, as a favour, that gentlemen will provide the exact sum in bank notes, which will expedite the business, and ease them in the execution of their duty greatly.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
ELLISTON PEROT,
CADWALADER EVANS, jun.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
} Commissioners.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, an Irish Servant Boy, about eighteen years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, he had on, and took with him, a round-about jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, all of one piece, drab colour, a pair of boots, a plain made great coat, and a pair of corduroy breeches; his name is Daniel M'Cown. It is supposed that he will tell people that he has a relation living in Virginia that has bought his time. Any person that will secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, near Marcus-hook, at the sign of the Blue Ball, in Lower Chichester township; if brought home, reasonable charges paid by me,

* ISAAC DUTTON.

WAS taken up this day, at Andrew Fisher's Mill, on suspicion as a horse-thief, and committed to New-Castle Goal, a Man, who calls himself WILLIAM WEB DIXON, says he lives three miles and an half from the town of Lancaster, and one mile and a quarter from Linit's town, on a farm, and married the Widow Laferty, and his neighbours are Peter Wiland, Stover Funk, and Jacob Miers, his complexion is dark and swarthy, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The horse is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, and two white hind feet, black switchy tail and mane, docked rather short, trots heavy, appears somewhat foundered, and is about 6 years old. Whoever owns said horse, is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 14th, 1792. † ANDREW FISHER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3232.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1792.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the ſupplement to the ſaid act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral Rivers and Creeks herein after deſcribed:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the Weſt branch; from the mouth of the Weſt branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the Weſt branch of the Suſquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the ſaid river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheney, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Cheſnut ridge, and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Cheſnut ridge; and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond falls incluſive; and from the ſaid falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the naviga ion of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively, as may be connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, and the ſaid ſupplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads hereinafter mentioned:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittſburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittſburgh which runs between the eaſt ſide of Allegheny and the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the ſame, the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the ſaid Canoe Narrows to Frankſtown, ſo as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Frankſtown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, from the eaſt ſide of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the eaſt ſide of the eaſt branch of Brodhead's creek croſſing the head waters of Buſhkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the moſt eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the moſt ſuitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route interſects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the eaſt ſide of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippenſburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap acroſs the Mattchunk mountain, to interſect the Neſcopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippenſburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Calliſter's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, acroſs the Allegheny mountain, to the weſt ſide thereof, at or near Spircher's houſe---to be laid out, improved and opened on the beſt and moſt eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, acroſs the ſaid ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, ſo as to interſect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the weſt end of High-ſtreet of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the ſaid ſtreet about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and townſhip of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding aſcent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a ſurvey made by David Rittenhouſe and Thomas Hutchins, in purſuance of inſtructions from the General Aſſembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal townſhip, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippenſburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carliſle, to Rankin's ferry on Suſquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend acroſs the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road acroſs the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the eaſt ſide of Suſquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Chriſtiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual ſurvey. The perſons making propoſals will, therefore, be pleaſed to ſtate, as accurately as they can, the preſent condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they deſire to undertake; together with its courſes, diſtances and breadth; the ſpecific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing ſtones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the ſureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they reſpectively apply. The propoſals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, muſt, in like manner, ſtate the preſent condition of the river or creek, to which the propoſals reſpectively refer; the obſtructions in the ſtream; and the ſpecific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting ſluices and wing walls, clearing ſhoals, &c. For the conveniency of the perſons whoſe propoſals ſhall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and tranſmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors reſpectively reſide.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1792, entituled, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners in the ſaid act named and appointed, or three or more of them, will attend at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to receive ſubſcriptions, agreeably to the directions of ſaid act. The books will be kept open for ſix hours in each day, for three ſucceſſive days, unleſs all the ſhares ſhould be ſooner ſubſcribed; and if the whole number ſhould not be ſubſcribed within the ſaid three days, the commiſſioners will adjourn from time to time, as by the ſaid act is directed, of which public notice will be given. Six hundred ſhares may be ſubſcribed in the books to be opened at Philadelphia.

On firſt of the ſaid three days, any perſon of the age of twenty-one years, ſhall be at liberty to ſubſcribe in his own name, or in the name or names of any other perſon or perſons by whom he ſhall be authorized, for one ſhare, on the ſecond day for one or two ſhares, on the third day for one, two or three ſhares, and on any ſucceeding day, while the books are open, for any number of ſhares. Thirty dollars are to be paid for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing; the commiſſioners therefore requeſt (in order to ſave time and prevent trouble) that perſons ſubſcribing will bring the exact ſums neceſſary to be depoſited.

OWEN JONES, jun.
ELLISTON PEROT,
HENRY DRINKER, jun.
ISRAEL WHELEN, and
CADWALADER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1792.

IN purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, entituled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artifical road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter," --the ſubſcribers, of the county of Lancaſter, the commiſſioners in the ſaid act named, do give notice, that a book is procured, and will be opened to receive ſubſcriptions, at the houſe of Mr. Matthias Slough, at the ſign of the Swan, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of June next---where the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſome three of them, will attend from the hours of nine to twelve in the forenoon, three to ſix in the afternoon, on each of the ſaid days, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
ABRAHAM WITMER.

Lancaſter, April 20.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape this morning, a certain William Lewis, a priſoner in the ſheriff's cuſtody; he is five feet nine or ten inches high, about 35 years of age, of a light complexion, has lived in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in Delaware county, theſe ſeveral years paſt. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Lewis, and delivering him to the ſheriff of Cheſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 24, 1792.

PARIS. March 1.

The three Generals are ſtill at Paris. Luckner is ſuppoſed to adviſe war, Rochambeau peace, and Fayette an offenſive war in preference to defenſive.

A diviſion is talked of among the miniſtry, of which the miniſter of Marine is the cauſe.—Two of his coleagues are of opinion, that it is impoſſible to ſupport a man againſt whom the public opinion is ſo pointedly declared; and the reſt, that he ought not to reſign, and muſt be ſupported.

The Emperor's anſwer to the King's late repreſentations, was communicated to the diplomatic committee on Tueſday, and is expected to be laid before the aſſembly this day. It is long and elaborately ambiguous. The ſubſtance on the moſt favourable interpretation is;

That his Imperial Majeſty does not wiſh to diſſolve his alliance with France; that he never meant to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom, nor to diſturb the order of things eſtabliſhed by the new Conſtitution—only ſeeing the perſon of the King in danger, and the kingdom threatened with a total diſſolution of government, then, he entered into engagements with the other powers of Europe to ſuccour the King and his kingdom, if neceſſary; that the political ſtate of Europe, and the rank which France holds in it, made ſuch engagements neceſſary to ſave her from ruin; that theſe engagements ſtill exiſt, but that the execution of them depends on what ſhall paſs in France; and that if the perſon of the King ſhall be menaced, if the republican ſpirit ſhall make ſuch progreſs as to attempt the ſubverſion of the Monarchy, his Imperial Majeſty will find himſelf obliged to interfere, in concert with the other powers who have an intereſt in maintaining the order and balance of Europe. It inveighs againſt the republican ſpirit and the Jacobine Societies, and concludes with a requiſition for publiſhing it, that France, and all Europe, may be informed of his Imperial Majeſty's deſire to live in peace with the French nation, as long as the King, and the new Conſtitution accepted by him, ſhall be reſpected as they ought.

Yeſterday the Pruſſian Miniſter preſented a declaration, profeſſing the adherence of his maſter to all the points of the Emperor's anſwer.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.

The Popery bill recieved a firſt reading on Friday, in the houſe of Lords, and was ordered to be printed.

Conflagration of the Senate Houſe.

About half paſt four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, the ſheet iron funnel from one of the ſtoves, either that in the corridore or that in the hall forming the weſtern wing of the court of requeſts, which paſſed through the roof cloſe by the baſe of the great dome, was obſerved from the ſtreet to be on fire, but no further notice until a few minutes paſt five, when the members in the Houſe were alarmed by the tumultuous buſtle of a number of people paſſing and repaſſing in ſeeming confuſion, before the windows which from the baſe of the dome, threw light into the houſe.

Immediately an alarm of fire was given, and the Houſe filling with ſmoke, corroborated this alarm. It was thought, however, too trifling to interrupt the buſineſs of the Houſe, when ſome one of the Members who had diſcerned the fire from the ſtreet, and had made his way to the roof, looking down into the Houſe from one of the ventilators, confirmed the apprehenſion of thoſe within, by ſaying, the dome was ſurrounded by fire, and would tumble into the Houſe in five minutes.

The Speaker inſtantly put the queſtion of adjournment—and all the Members ran into the ſtreet—where they had the mortification to obſerve the flames burſting forth on all ſides from the baſe of the dome—and the ſplendid pile crowned with all the horrors of conflagration.

In leſs than three quarters of an hour from the firſt appearance of ignition, the whole dome was ſurrounded by a volume of fire, which ſoon made apertures on all ſides, by melting the copper from the wood work, and thus exhibiting the cavity of the dome filled with flames like a huge furnace, vomiting every moment torrents of fire.

The whole pile now preſented a grand ſpecimen of the horrible ſublime—and ſtruck the mind with the recollection of the Miltonic Pandemonium.

About half paſt ſix the dome, burnt on all ſides from its ſupporting principle, tumbled into the houſe with one great craſh, and communicated the ruinous voracity of its flames to every thing ſurrounding,

The houſe of Lords were ſitting in debate when the flames firſt broke out,

The flames were ſeen from all parts of the town. The bells of St. Andrew's church rang an alarm peal for two hours. The croud of people collected was immenſe, and the regret poignant and univerſal for this cataſtrophe of an ornament to the architecture of the metropolis---Engines were brought from all ſides; but their approach was ſo tardy, and, when they did come, the ſupply of water ſo very ſcanty, that the rapidity of the flames baffled all their efforts to prevent the total ruin of the place.

Parties of horſe and foot from the garriſon were immediately brought to keep off the populace, and prevent as well plunder to the chambers, asinterruption to the firemen. The flames having ſpent their fury on the Houſe of Commons, ſpread their ravages to the reſt of the building, and blended every thing ſuſceptible of combuſtion in the general ruin.

The immenſe volume of flames that filled the ſurrounding atmoſphere, and the ſhowers of fire that fell on all ſides, threatened deſtruction to the vincinites at the rear of the building, ſo far as Fleet-ſtreet, and even to the ſhips moored on Alton's quay.

Happily and providentially the calmneſs of the night prevented the miſchief that would otherwiſe have been inevitable.

The horror of this ſcene was in a great degree heightened by an apparent eclipſe of the moon, which ſeemed in gloomy ſadneſs to murmur the event.

Thus fell the Senate Houſe of Ireland, the moſt elegant and beſt accommodated in Europe.

We have the pleaſure to learn, however, that the valuable library, and all the papers of importance were ſaved.

About half paſt one o'clock this morning, the fire, which was then confined within the lower part of the Houſe of Commons, was almoſt extinguiſhed.

March 1.——Yeſterday the members of the Houſe of Commons aſſembled in the Coffee Room, as the houſe had been entirely deſtroyed by the fire of the day before.

The Speaker ſaid he was happy in being able to inform the Houſe, that notwithſtanding the dreadful accident which had happened, none of the records or journals of the Houſe were deſtroyed, except the roll which contained the ſignatures of the members, which had been burnt with the table upon the floor, in a drawer of which it lay.

A committee of the Houſe met in the Speaker's chamber, which eſcaped the conflagration. They ſat a very conſiderable time, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the cauſe of the late dreadful fire which conſumed the Houſe of Commons.

None but members were admitted into the chamber. We underſtand, however, that though ſeveral evidences were examined before the committee, nothing ſatisfactory tranſpired as to the real cauſe of that dreadful cataſtrophe.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) April 9.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night laſt, in conſequence of very heavy rains which fell on that and ſeveral days preceding, a moſt tremenduous flood came down from the adjacent mountains, and carried devaſtation through this town. It being a very wet night, moſt of the inhabitants had retired at an early hour to reſt, and the firſt notice that ſeveral had of its approach was by its burſting into their habitations; in this dreadful ſituation, there was no knowing which way to fly for ſafety; the waters came down with aſtoniſhing rapidity, and took an unuſual courſe, by which many houſes that were thought to be out of the reach of ſuch a calamity were much injured, and ſome entirely ſwept away.-- In College Street, a great number of ſmall houſes are deſtroyed, and the platforms, ſteps, rails, &c. of others are waſhed away.---Great damage was done to ſeveral houſes in Cayon-Street, and to ſome in Iriſh-Town.

Several perſons were carried away by the torrent, and their cries, as they rolled along, were truly diſtreſſing, the more ſo, as thoſe who heard could give them no aſſiſtance.

Many poor families are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs by loſing their little all.

Of all that we have yet heard, Mrs. Tudor's ſituation is the moſt diſtreſſing---already much afflicted by the loſs of her ſon, who died about three weeks ago, in his 22d year, ſhe has now to lament the untimely end of her daughter, an amiable young lady in the bloom of youth. Againſt Mrs Tudor's houſe the flood daſhed in full force, and hurled away with it herſelf and family. She was taken up almoſt ſpent, in the ſea, oppoſite Mr. Strode's tavern, by one of his people, who heard her cries and haſtened to her aſſiſtance; her ſon was alſo ſaved; but her daughter, a daughter of the late Mrs. Lewis's, and one of her domeſtics, were carried away, and have not yet been found.

The cellars to ſeveral of the ſtores were filled with water, and it is ſuppoſed much damage has been done in them.

The works of Mr. Loſack's eſtate near town, we hear, are much injured, and all the Negroe houſes waſhed away; four or five Negroes are ſaid to be loſt.

We are informed that a few houſes at Old-Road are waſhed away: that ſome damage has been done at Cayon, Nicholia-Town, and French-Ground; but we have heard no particulars.

The roads in ſeveral places are much broken up, and the bridges damaged.

Upon the whole, the town of Baſſeterre, yeſterday morning exhibited a moſt diſtreſſing ſcene, and it is ſaid that the old inhabitants do not remember a ſimilar calamity to riſe ſo high, to ſpread ſo wide, and to do ſo much damage.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The following diſagreeable intelligence is copied from the Pittſburgh paper of the 28th ult.

On Tueſday, the 17th inſtant, about noon, as two of Captain Paul's Company of ſtate levies were going from Morriſville mills, in Waſhington County, to Lieut. Gray's block-houſe, which is a few miles weſt of thoſe mills, with two horſe load of proviſions and other ſtores, they obſerved five Indians ſitting on a log at the ſide of the path, in a very negligent manner. The man who was foremoſt immediately informed his companion, that there were Indians before them, and then diſcharged his rifle at the enemy—upon this the Indians roſe, and fired two or three guns at our people, who ran back to the mills in great haſte. This ſcene was acted about two or three hundred ſteps from the mills; and the Indians followed them till the cries of the women and other people about the houſe checked the purſuit—one of the levies having ſlipped and fell in the flight, broke the britch of his gun, which was left behind and carried off by the Indians, with both the horſes and ſome of the ſtores. Information of this tranſaction being inſtantly carried to Capt. Paul at his poſt, he, in leſs than an hour afterwards, began a purſuit with a party of his men, and in a little while came in ſight of the horſes at the bottom of a deep hollow, tied to a tree. Not knowing what ſtrength the Indians might have, and ſuſpecting a decoy, he divided his men into three parties, directed one of them to march openly, and the two wings to preſs forward with a view to encircle the ſavages, while he approached the horſes with the center diviſion. The Indians, who had placed themſelves behind a log on a hill at a convenient diſtance from the horſes, not liking the diſpoſition of their purſuers, ſoon roſe, ſcattered and fled with precipitation, leaving behind them a few feathers and other trifles.—Every thing that the Indians had taken from the eſcort, was recovered except one gun.—In the ſucceeding evening ſeveral guns were heard weſterly of Morriſville mills, which it was ſuppoſed were fired as ſignals.

In the evening of the ſame day, the whole ſtock of horſes belonging to Morriſville eſtate were ſtolen, ſave one ſolitary mare. Thus while one party drew the attention of the garriſon and inhabitants one way, the Indians were taking off the horſes another.

The next morning the party in poſſeſſion of the horſes were met by three of our ſpies—the Indians abandoned the horſes and run, ſuppoſing, probably, that a party of our people were in purſuit of them, however, they turned, and ſeeing no more than three men, they rallied and returned to the horſes; a ſlight effort was made by the ſpies to drive them off, but the enemy were at leaſt two to one, and not one of our men's guns could be diſcharged, on account of the heavy rains that fell the preceding night. The Indians recovered the horſes, and the ſpies were purſued and fired upon ſeveral times, but they eſcaped with the loſs of their blankets and hats only. The ſpies immediately proceeded to Captain Paul's poſt, from whence in a few minutes the Captain proceeded to Mr. Ryerſon's with all the men that could be ſpared from the block-houſe at that time, to give him the information, and to procure ſome neceſſaries, that might enable his troops to purſue the enemy to advantage——In a word, Lieutenant Gray followed theſe Indians, who had only half a day's ſtart of him, with 24 reſolute men—he was out four days, to Sunday evening, and had not then made any report of his return to Captain Paul.

Mr. Ryerſon's loſs is very conſiderable—Morriſville farm was probably better ſtocked than any other in Pennſylvania, eſpecially with breeding mares; and the diſaſter has extended, in one way or another, generally to the horſes, black cattle, and other live ſtock throughout that infant ſettlement. The few families that remained in the neighbourhood of Morriſville, when theſe late incurſions commenced, are now chiefly ſtowed in Mr. Ryerſon's buildings, either at the mills or out-houſes of the farm.

We moſt ſincerely wiſh that the foregoing detail compriſed all the miſchief that has been done on the ſouth-weſt frontiers of this ſtate, and the contiguous parts of Virginia, but it falls very far ſhort of the cruelties and depredations which the ſavages committed about the ſame time on the head waters of Dunkard creek and nearly in the ſame neighbourhood. Mr. Leag's block-houſe has been taken with all his family, and the neighbourhood around was ravaged and plundered. Eleven priſoners were carried off in all, and one killed on the ſpot (Mr. Leag's daughter) Mrs. Leag eſcaped, but was ſhot in the neck. A few men aſſembled from the neighbourhood of the above block-houſe, and joining a detachment of Enſign Long's men, purſued the Indians a little way only, alledging, it is ſaid, that they grew faint and were without proviſions—This party, however, went far enough to bury three of the priſoners which the Indians had carried off and killed on the waters of Fiſh creek. Almoſt all the cattle and ſheep in the neighbourhood of Leag's block-houſe were wantonly ſhot and otherwiſe deſtroyed.

The ſituation of the frontiers between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the ſouth-weſt corner of Pennſylvania and the adjacent ſettlements in Virginia, is very wretched indeed—they dare not cultivate their lands, and have nothing to ſubſiſt upon without doing ſo. More than ſixty of this deſcription are now at Moriſville eſtate, and have little more than dry Indian corn bread to eat, and ſcarcely any cloathing to cover their nakedneſs.—Captain Paul, who commands the ſtate levies in that quarter, is an active, vigilant, good officer, but it is impoſſible for him to preclude the inroads of the Indians, as experience has lately painfully evinced.

Between the 15th and 20th of April, ſeven perſons have been killed, two wounded, and eight carried off priſoners from the waters of Whelen, and ſome of the ſources of Dunkard creek connected therewith, beſides a great many horſes, and much other plunder, and all this within the ſpace of 14 or 18 miles of a frontier.

A liberal-minded citizen muſt wonder, that the legiſlature of Pennſylvania ſhould ſuffer its unhappy frontier inhabitants thus to be torn to pieces by a cruel and unprovoked enemy. The protection that the government affects to afford, is in reality little better than an inſult offered to their miſery and helpleſs ſituation—three companies of levies are indeed raiſed, but many of thoſe are without guns—Captain Paul's company at leaſt, have not one ſingle ſtand of the public arms, and many of his men are altogether unarmed.

Since the above information was received, we are informed that Lieut. Gray has returned, but did not come up with the Indians he purſued. In juſtice to Captain Paul we muſt add, that as ſoon as he heard of the attack that had been made on Dunkard frontier, he diſpatched an expreſs after Lieutenant Gray, enjoining him to make every poſſible effort to overtake the party with the horſes, if it could be done within a reaſonable diſtance, and then to endeavour to intercept the party of Indians which had poſſeſſion of the priſoners, &c.

In addition to the above, we have juſt now learnt by a gentleman from Waſhington, that a day or two ago, the ſavages began further murders in the neighbourhood of Leag's block-houſe, which is burnt: that a Mr. Stewart was killed, and a bullet ſhot through the neck of a horſe of a Mr. M'Clure, whilſt the rider was on him—that the people every where on the frontiers of Waſhington county are thrown into conſternation; all the outward ſettlement of Dunkard, Ten Mile, Whitely, Muddy, and Whelen creeks, are forted or fled, and there are great ſigns of Indians having lately croſſed the river, and in thoſe frontiers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio county, Virginia, dated April 17, 1792.

"On the night of the 10th inſt. ſeven horſes were taken by the Indians from the vicinity of Tilton's ſtation, below the mouth of Short creek, and on the 16th inſtant, they attacked ſome men and boys that were going to mill, killed one man and took one priſoner. Captain Mitchell, who commands a company of militia ſtationed at a block-houſe, at the mouth of Short creek, went in purſuit of the Indians immediately, but returned in the evening, without being able to overtake them."

Extract of a letter from Major M'Cully, dated Pittſburgh, April 3, 1792.

"I had the pleaſure of writing you by the poſt, from Greenſburgh, on my way to the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, I there muſtered Capt. Guthrie's company, who are now ſtationed on the frontiers.

"As I mentioned in my laſt, I have purchaſed a number of rifles, which the ſoldiers take as their own property: they have been appraiſed at 12 dollars, agreeable to your eſtimate, though they coſt more money here.

"I have drawn a bill on you in favour of the bearer Mr. Wm. Irwin, which I will thank you to accept, and deduct the ſum out of the next pay-roll. Mr. Dunwiddy's waggon has not yet arrived, I have heard they will be here on the 7th inſt. Should it be the caſe, in two days after I ſhall have all my corps at their proper ſtations. By the next poſt I flatter myſelf I ſhall have the honor of informing his Excellency Governor Miffin, that the whole of the corps will be out, and the poſition they have taken for the cover of each county."

Extract of a letter from Major Erwin, dated Pittſburgh, April 7, 1792.

"Received per Poſt your letter, with the blank Returns, the Governor's warrant, for muſtering the Riflemen under Major M'Cully, &c. Shall, ſoon as poſſible, enter on this buſineſs; and forward the returns for the month of March: No pains ſhall be wanting, on my part, to execute the whole, to the ſatisfaction of the State.

"We have no news at preſent. The Indians have not appeared on our Frontiers as yet. The ſeaſon is approaching when they may be expected: we hope to give them a warm eception. Our militia at this place are in high ſpirits, and tolerably well prepared."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Wheeling, April 25.

"The People of Pittſburgh have laid their plans for the retaining all the troops at that place, and of courſe will reap all the advantages ariſing from our weſtern army, in furniſhing them ſupplies &c. and, from preſent appearances, mean to retain them inſtead of their being diſtributed along the river for the purpoſe of protecting the frontier inhabitants. The Indians are very troubleſome in our neighbourhood Within 3 weeks they have killed 8 people, and within the diſtance of 40 miles have killed more than double the number. They have plundered and conveyed off a great number of horſes. We have daily alarms of their making inroads into our ſettlements, but through the vigilance of what few men we have, are prevented from doing that miſchief they otherwiſe would commit. I can't ſay my ſituation is extremely dangerous, with reſpect to my dwelling, but ſtill we can't go a mile or two but there is danger along all the roads; our inhabitants are thick ſettled, but ſtill ſculking parties ſteal in and do miſchief; as for large parties we are under no apprehenſions of receiving any injury from, as they cannot come into our ſettlement undiſcovered.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Ryerſon Eſq. dated Morriſville, April 26, 1792.

"The Indians are cutting us to pieces—my place has been attacked; Several killed and made priſoners, and cattle deſtroyed, we are in great confuſion, my horſes are all taken by the Indians, as you will probably ſee by the news papers."

Extract of a letter from Major M'Cully, dated Pittſburgh, April 27, 1792.

"I am this moment going to ſet out for the frontiers of Waſhington. I find the Indians are very troubleſome in that quarter. Excluſive of Capt. Paul's Company, I detached Lieut. Stevenſon with 20 men, to aſſiſt in covering the frontiers of that county; yet I find the Indians have come in and taken a block houſe, on the line between the ſtate of Virginia and Pennſylvania. This block-houſe had been manned with nine Virginia ſoldiers, who, for ſome cauſes had been called away; and the day the ſoldiers left the place, the block-houſe was taken by the Indians, four perſons killed, and eight carried away priſoners, with a number of horſes. There have ſome horſes been taken away from Mr. Ryerſon's; there were alſo two horſes laden with proviſions and ammunition, belonging to Capt. Paul's Company, going from one ſtation to another: Captain Paul immediately purſued, retook the horſes and proviſions, and ammunition, with a number of Indian articles; but the Indians made their eſcape. It is a very hilly country, and there is no probability of tracking Indians on the high dry ridges. The Indians have made their appearance on every frontier-poſt of the ſtate; though no perſon killed but in Waſhington county. From the number of Indians diſcovered, at different places, I cannot help obſerving, that I think the three companies under my command too few for a complete defence. We have had no aſſiſtance from the federal troops as yet."

The diſtreſſes of our fellow citizens upon the frontiers, muſt awaken every ſentiment of commiſeration and regret. But the feelings of humanity ought to be accompanied with the exertion of all the powers of government to relieve and protect them. The fatal cataſtrophe of the laſt campaign has prevented an early interference of the federal force; and, it is to be apprehended, that the auxiliary aid granted by the legiſlature of Pennſylvania will be inadequate to the defence of our weſtern counties againſt an enemy ſo ſkilful in ſtratagem, and ſo elated with ſucceſs. It is with peculiar ſatisfaction (reflecting upon the oppoſition that was given to the meaſure) that we review the governor's conduct upon the preſent occaſion: the energy with which he called upon the General Aſſembly to provide for the protection of the frontiers; the propriety with which he addreſſed the executive of the United States, upon the ſubject; and the diſpatch with which he not only organized the three rifle companies raiſed at his inſtance, but furniſhed them with arms and ammunition.

It appears from the journals of the General Aſſembly, that, on the 22d of Dec. the governor tranſmitted to the ligiſlature, and to the Preſident of the United States, a repreſentation of the defenceleſs ſtate of the frontiers, and the danger with which they were then threatened. On the 29th of December, he repeated his repreſentation, declaring, that the anxiety of our fellow citizens, who reſide on the frontiers, is natural; and expreſſing his confidence, that, in making the neceſſary appropriation, the legiſlature would act upon the principles of a warm and generous ſympathy. The continuation of the danger in that quarter induced the governor again to addreſs the General Aſſembly on the 6th of January, when he deſired permiſſion to repeat, that the very alarming ſituation of our fellow citizens on the frontiers, required, upon every principle of policy and humanity, the immediate exertions of government; and preſented a plan of defenſive operation, which had been recently propoſed to him by the Preſident of the United States.

In conſequence of theſe reiterated applications for legiſlative ſanction, the act for the defence of the frontiers was paſſed upon the 20th January, authoriſing a ſix months eſtabliſhment of three rifle companies, and appropriating 4500l. for the expence to be incurred: and on the very ſame day the governor appointed all the officers, and iſſued orders for recruiting the men. Not content, however, with the execution of this ſpecial authority, we find that he iſſued orders to the lieutenants of the frontier counties, for calling out the militia to co-oporate in caſe of emergency with the three rifle companies. He immediately borrowed from the federal magazine at Pittſburgh, a ſufficient number of muſquets to arm the companies, till rifles could be obtained; he directed an adequate ſupply of ammunition to be forwarded, which has long ſince been received; he authoriſed the proper officers, if muſkets ſhould be found inconvenient, to ſtipulate, that each man armed with his own rifle, ſuch as the captain might approve, ſhould be allowed two dollars for the uſe of it, during the period of his engagement, and a reaſonable equivalent, if it was loſt or deſtroyed in the public ſervice; and, as no rifles could be purchaſed, nor

workmen engaged in Philadelphia to make them, Gunſmiths were employed for that purpoſe, in York town and Reading.

By means of theſe exertions the three companies have been raiſed: the men, from the firſt, have been ſupplied with muſquets and ammunition: and, at this time, if no accident has happened, muſt be completely armed with rifles.

This recapitulation is intended to vindicate the government; to ſhew the anxiety which its officers have felt for the diſtreſſes of our brethren; and, to excite in every quarter, an equal attention to the intereſts and ſafety of the frontiers.

From a Winchester paper of April 30.

By a gentleman juſt arrived here from the Territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio, the intelligence contained in the extract of a letter from Rogerſville, is confirmed. This gentleman further informs, that the Indians killed a family on Clinch river, a few days previous to his departure—that M'Gilivray is uſing every means in his power to reſtrain the refractory Creeks from their outrages, but with what ſucceſs time only can demonſtrate—that it is certain Bowles has decamped from the Creek nation; that in conſequence of his pretended ſhips, laden with goods, not arriving from England, he told the Indians they had been captured by the Spaniards, and prevailed on a few of them to aſſiſt him in plundering ſome of the Spaniſh ſtores, by way or redreſs, and that, for theſe nefarious acts the Spaniſh Governor had offered a reward of five hundred pounds for his head.

From the Knoxville Gazette, juſt received, we have extracted the following important information:

Knoxville, March 10. We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that a few days paſt the Hanging Maw, John Watts, and John Taylor, three noted Chiefs of the Cherokees, paid a viſit to the Governor, at this place, and gave him the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of the peaceful diſpoſition of their nation.

March 24. We are ſorry to inform our readers, there is too much reaſon to apprehend, that the towns of Running Water, Nickajack, Long Iſland villages, Crow Town, and Look out Mountain of the Cherokees, will join the Shawaneſe and Creeks, in hoſtilities againſt the United States.

The four firſt of theſe towns lie on the ſouth bank of the Teneſſee, and are the common croſſing places of the Creeks and Northern Tribes, as they paſs from one nation to another, which is very frequent; and the fifth is ſituate on a creek of the ſame name, about 12 miles ſouth of the other four, all quite detached from the other towns of the Cherokees, being divided therefrom by the Chatanuga mountain.

The Little Turkey, the principal Chief of the Cerokees, is ſo incenſed at the conduct of theſe five towns, that he has forbid in poſitive terms, in a general talk, addreſſed to his nation, all intercourſe with them.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated April 11, 1792.

"I aſſure you I long, impatiently long, to bid adieu to a place ſo deteſtable as this miſerable Cape—always in arms, always at war—The revolted Negroes ſtill continue their cruelties with unabated fury againſt the Whites, and of late become ſingularly audacious —They have publiſhed, or reported they intend to attack this Ville on Sunday next, with a force of 60,000; if 'tis true, I don't know what reſiſtance 4,000 Whites will make, for I believe it is as many as could be muſtered with arms, &c."

By Cape-Francois papers from the 1ſt to the 13th April, the Colony appears ſtill in a diſtracted ſtate, chiefly owing to the claſhing proceedings of ill-defined authorities.

The Colonial Aſſembly ſent a requiſition to the Commander in Chief, enjoining him to recall Meſſrs. de Rouvray, and la Vallere, officers commanding the forces oppoſed to the rebels. M. de Blanchelande complied with the requiſition, declaring at the ſame time, that as his choice of officers was not free, he ſhould not conſider himſelf reſponſible as to the iſſue of the military operations he had directed. The colonial aſſembly inſiſted that he ſtill was reſponſible. This oppoſition of ſentiment gave riſe to a warm correſpondence, in which the parties do not appear very anxious of concealing their mutual diſlike.

Another circumſtance has given riſe to ſome ſpirited oppoſition on the part of the Commander, to the wiſhes of the Colonial Aſſembly. Eight grenadiers had been impriſoned by military authority, and were to ſtand their trial. The Aſſembly ordered them to be liberated. M. de Blanchelande informed them, that if they perſiſted in their practice of contravening the operation of eſtabliſhed authorities, he ſhould conſider his own as at an end, and give up his commiſſion.

From the tenor of ſentiments expreſſed by the members of the Aſſembly, they appear to entertain an idea, that as they are the repreſentatives of the people, they are cloathed with all the authority the people can delegate. Their conduct comes enitirely up to this idea.

The Aſſembly on the 6th ult. appointed 11 commiſſioners to conſider and report the plan of a conſtitution for the colony.

Some complaint reached the Aſſembly, in the firſt days of April, of the irregular clearances of ſome foreign veſſels.——Meaſures were conſequently taken by the Aſſembly, more effectually to ſecure the duties, and to put a ſtop to the contraband trade.

Capt. Birckhead, of the Ship Louiſa, arrived here in 38 days from Marſeilles, brings diſagreeable accounts of the ſituation of the South of France.

An attack was expected from the united forces of the emigrant Princes and thoſe of the King of Sardinia,—an attack was wiſhed for, in hopes that ſuch an event would tend to bring about more unanimity among the friends of liberty and good order, and would ſerve to give more energy to the government. By his accouuts it appears that when he left France, that kingdom was at the eve of a criſis; we hope it may ſerve firmly to eſtabliſh their political happineſs, and diſpel the gloomy clouds of anarchy and confuſion that at times have obſcured the riſing ſun of their proſperity. The impending attack from the combination of hoſtile powers ſurrounding France, from Capt. Birckhead's account, appears to have heated the mob to a pitch of (momentary we hope) frenzy ſcarcely credible. Prodigious exceſſes have been committed about Marſeilles which will ſtain the annals of the kingdom. Women have been executed by the mob, for ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the national forces, and, ſhocking to relate, their huſbands were their executioners. Nothing can be bought with ſilver: Aſſignats are the only medium of exchange;——This ſhews, that the people, notwithſtanding the ſufferings unavoidably attendant on the preſent unſettled ſituation of affairs, are determined to cooperate with the eſtabliſhed government, and muſt make the friends of the French and Liberty, eaſy as to the iſſue of any attack from the emigrant Princes and their coadjutors.

Conſiderable miſunderſtandings prevail in Maſſachuſetts, relative to the ſeparation of the Province of Maine from that ſtate, and erecting it into a ſeperate independant ſtate: While ſome are pleaſing themſelves with an idea that the New-England States will be greatly benefited by ſuch a ſeparation, by having two ſenators added to the northern ſcale in Congreſs, others ſuſpect that the New State will not only eventually ſuffer thereby, but that the majority of ſenators will inevitably be of the ſouthern ſtates: the truth of which aſſertion undoubtedly depends on the line that is ſuppoſed to be drawn between the northern and ſouthern States.

Some late advices from Spain mention conſiderable diſturbances that prevailed in the city of Madrid the latter part of January. A Corregidor had given a printer leave to ſtrike off a few tranſlated copies of the French Conſtitution. He printed off, however, about ſix thouſand, which were greedily bought up.-- Orders were ſent from the court to ſeize the printer, which were obſtructed by the people, who roſe in mobs; and it is ſaid the count Florida Blanca narrowly eſcaped the ſevereſt effects of their indignation.

We hear that a Stockbridge Indian is arrived in town from Canada, with information that a general meeting is ſhortly to be held at French creek, to conſiſt of two Sachems and two Warriors of each of the tribes of Indians now at variance with the United States. The objects of this meeting are ſaid to be---to conſult on their general intereſts---the ſeveral deputies to lay before the meeting a ſtatement of the cauſes of the exiſting hoſtilities; and finally to endeavour to bring about a treaty with the general government, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a permanent peace.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Mr. ARCHIBALD M'CALL, jun. of this city, to Miſs ELIZABETH CADWALLADER;--and Mr. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, of Cheſtertown, Maryland, to Miſs MARIA CADWALLADER, both daughters of the late General Cadwallader.

At an Election held on Monday laſt, at the Library, for ten *Directors* and a *Treaſurer* of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected, *viz.*

Directors,

Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall. Thomas Parke, Richard Wells, Mordecai Lewis, William Rawle, Samuel Powel, William Bingham, Benjamin Ruſh, John Kaighn.

Treaſurer,

Samuel Coats.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Molly, Captain Pitt, from Liſbon,

A FEW pipes and quarter caſks of Liſbon Wine, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported; alſo a few bales of the very beſt Corks, to be ſold by

GEORGE MEADE,

Who has alſo for ſale, choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter caſk.
London Market Madeira Wine, by the pipe.
Choice Old Sherry Wine, by the quarter caſk.
Boſton Beef, and Burlington Pork, &c. &c.
May 8, 1792. 4w.

Juſt Imported in the ſhip Adriana, from Liverpool, and for Sale

By Ephraim Clark,

(Succeſſor to Mr. John Wood, who has declined buſineſs,)
At the corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets,

SILVER watches
Japanned clock faces
Caſt braſs, eight day and thirty hour clocks
Slit pinions and forged work
Clock bells and hands
Large and ſmall bench vizes
Large and ſmall plyers
Ditto ſcrew plates
Ditto ſcrew-drivers
Ditto ſhears and ſaws
Anvils and beek irons
Turkey oil ſtones
Steel and braſs calipers
Verge and wheel riveting ſtocks
Frame and pincer guages
Caſe ſtakes and hammers
Engravers and ſcratch bruſhes
Watch and time-piece glaſſes
Ditto ſprings
Gold and gilt hands
Fuze chains and hooks
Verges and balances
Wheels and pinions
Silver and metal pendants
Gold ditto
Caſe ſprings and butters
Emery and rotten ſtone
Crocus Martis and borax
Pummice ſtone
Spelter and ſpelter ſolder
Steel, iron and braſs wire
Block and grain tin,
A general aſſortment of clock and watch-makers files.

Gilt and ſteel Chains and Keys, Strings and Seals.

The above, and every other article in the clock and watch buſineſs, are imported from the manufactories, and ſold on the moſt moderate terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to. May 8. †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, laſt night, four priſoners, one of whom calls himſelf JOHN JOHNSTON, a noted villain, about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſtout made, with a down ill look, and has had his head lately ſhaved; had on an iron collar with horns, an old brown coat which he ſtole, an old pair of royal rib breeches, an old wool hat, and a pair of blue rib ſtockings: This fellow broke gaol ſome time ago, and was apprehended and committed to Newtown gaol, Bucks county. One other of them, named STEPHEN MARTIN, is about five feet ten inches high, ſtraight and ſlim made, had on a brown ſurtout coat, a light coloured cloth coat, fuſtian waiſtcoat, thickſett breeches, boots, and a caſtor hat, almoſt new; he has had his head lately ſhaved, but is ſuppoſed to have long falſe hair. Another of them calls himſelf WILLIAM WEBB; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſtout made, dark ſwarthy complexion, with black tied hair; had on a light coloured ſurtout coat, a blue tight bodied coat, a cotton waiſtcoat, ruffled ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, half worn, and boots; ſays he is a ſhoemaker by trade. The other is a negro fellow, who calls himſelf JACOB STEPHENS; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſtout made, with a very ill look; had on, when he broke gaol, a pair of irons on his legs. Whoever apprehends ſaid villains, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for either. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 4, 1792. *

WHEREAS ALICE, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board the ſeventh of laſt September, he forewarns all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay none of her contracts from this date. JOHN CONNELLY.

Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, May 5, 1792. *

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawin iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Servant Man, named JOHN PEAK, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four inches high, pale complexion, with large pits of the ſmall pox in his face, brown or black hair, has loſt one finger from his right hand. He was born in Birmingham, in England; by trade a bellows-noſe maker, and can work at the blackſmith's buſineſs, but of late years has laboured on a plantation. He took with him a ſnuff coloured broad cloth coat, two waiſtcoats, one nankeen, the other a drab coloured home made cloth; one pair of corduroy breeches, ſeveral pairs of trowſers, four ſhirts, &c. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES VAUX, *

Montgomery county, Providence townſhip, April 30, 1792.

N. B. It is likely he may endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he ſaid he had a ſhip-mate living there.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 18th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by land belonging to the Manor Meeting-houſe, land late of John Gilleylen, deceaſed, and lands of Andrew Wilſon, Francis Long, and others, containing 237 acres and a half, with the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of James M'Croſkey, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 2, 1792. *

WHEREAS SOPHIA TEMER, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, he hereby gives notice that he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

April 17, 1792. * WILLIAM TEMER.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Cheſter, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchaſe and ſale of Real Eſtates, upon moderate commiſſions. He procures money to be lent upon intereſt, the borrower giving approved ſecurity; and draws Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement and other inſtruments of writing, and ſtates (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Adminiſtrators and Guardians, upon ſatisfactory terms.

He has now for ſale, a griſt and ſaw-Mill (ſituated on Cheſter creek, about four miles from Cheſter) with a dwelling houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Alſo 15 acres of prime woodland, within ſaid borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
WILLIAM SANSOM, } Executors.

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

EASTON STAGE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he has erected a new STAGE-WAGGON upon springs, which will start the 29th April, weekly from Easton to Philadelphia. It will start on Monday mornings at five o'clock from the subscriber's house in Easton, and arrive in Philadelphia at the house of Mr. Jacob Meitinger, the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, and return again on Thursday mornings at five o'clock. If convenient he will stop at the following places, viz. John Moor, Thomas Gregg, John Rothrock, George Vogel, and ——— Brackenridge. The price for each passenger is Two Dollars, the same price for 150 weight of goods, and Three-pence for each letter. Way-passengers to pay Three-pence a mile. The subscriber assures the public, that he will use his utmost endeavours to please them.

JOHN NICOLAUS.

April 30, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 15th of April, from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Philadelphia county, an apprentice Lad, named Breace Vansandt, by trade a blacksmith, between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, red hair, thin face, down look, round shouldered, flat feet, remarkable long heels, his toes turn in, and walks hobbling; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, an olive coloured cottonade vest, thickset breeches, a round about jacket and waistcoat of grey cloth, a pair of blue woollen trowsers, two pair of stockings, one pair light worsted, and a half worn castor hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 20, 1792. ‡ 6w. ROBERT WORRELL.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in the borough of Lancaster, an Irish servant Man, named Patrick Kilday, about 19 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has brown hair, a pleasant countenance, is knock knee'd, walks heavy, and his feet are remarkably large; he took with him a new fustian jacket with sleeves, a half worn velvet cross-barred jacket, fustian overalls, a round felt hat with a ribband and buckle, a bottle green coattee, and two shirts. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from

CHRISTIAN STAKE.

April 16, 1792. *

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, living in Churchtown, in the county of Lancaster, on the 21st instant, by an unknown person, a bright bay HORSE, seven years old, having a star and snip, and three white feet, with a saddle and bridle, supposed to be stolen, as the man offered to sell the horse very low, and on being told he must have stolen him, he got afraid of being taken up, and slipped off. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold on the first of June, for his charges.

April 23, 1792. * JOHN HUSTON.

Lieutenant's Office, April 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk——

THAT they are to meet and exercise in Battalion, under their respective Officers, on the following days, commencing the first Monday in May, viz.

The Artillery, and First Battalion, on the 7th day of May.
Second Battalion, on the 8th ditto.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th of May.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The present Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the several Companies are to perform their duties respectively on the above Field Days.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, and SONS,

At Galen's Head, No. 65, North Front-street,

HAVE just imported and have for sale, by wholesale and retail, a general assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Painters Colours and Dying Stuffs. They likewise have for sale, Window Glass of various sizes, from 6 by 8, to 26 by 36 inches. Coach Glass, Varnishes of different kinds, Crown Glass in crates, and Camphor in boxes of 48lb. each.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, in Worcester county, Snowhill, a NEGRO MAN, called Zed Lockamore, (some time in January, 1791); 21 years old, yellow complexion, near 6 feet high, large white eyes, with a kind of a blink in his look, slim legged and large feet turned in at the toes when he walks; can read and write a tolerable hand---a very sensible fellow. Also, on the 4th instant April, a Negro Woman, called Rose, a sister to the above fellow, a yellow, uncommon sized woman, full 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout, about 23 years old, has a down look, large feet, toes turned in; very perceivable to be brother and sister; she has a likely female child, between 3 and 4 years old, called Patience, also yellow, very smart, and if taken apart from her mother, would tell where she is from, and master. Report says they are in the Jerseys together. Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that the owners get them again, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL GUN,
April 20, 1792. LEWIN LONG.

N. B. For the man only Thirty-three and one third Dollars, and for the woman and child Twenty-six dollars and two thirds.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, about four weeks ago, from the subscriber, living in Woodstown, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named Cain, but probably may change his name, about five feet six inches high, well set, about 37 years of age, and well clothed, a currier and tanner by trade, understands all sorts of farming business, can read and write, and very like he will forge a pass; he is very active and ingenious. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 10, 1792. ‡ JECHONIAS WOOD,

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of strong drink, and very talkative and saucy when in liquor.

PAYMASTER

Will cover from this time until the first day of August, at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, at John Rankin's, near the Turk's Head, at Three Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom.

HE is a beautiful bay, eight years old, fifteen hands and a half high, with plenty of bone. Paymaster was bred by Lord Ossory, in Great-Britain, imported from England by captain Norris, in the ship Planter, Capt. William Aurthus, landed in York River, Virginia, the 15th of July, 1791.

Paymaster was got by Old Paymaster, dam by Otho, grand-dam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own sister to Skim. He is one of the most elegant and best bred horses ever imported from Great Britain: his performances may be seen at his place of standing, with the seal of the city of London thereunto put and affixed.

MARES and COLTS for Sale, at John Rankin's, viz.

Nina, eight years old, with a Foal by her side, got by Paymaster; Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a sister to Gnaw-post.

Ruth, five years old, covered by Paymaster the 29th of March, got by Mambrino, dam by Eclipse, grand-dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nabb, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury, great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marshall, great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk, great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a Mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

A bay Colt, two Years old this spring, out of Nina, got by Paymaster.

A chesnut Colt, two years old this spring, out of Ruth, got by Paymaster; all imported with Paymaster in the ship Planter.

These two Colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horses.

N. B. Pasture will be provided for Mares, and the greatest care to be taken of them; but not liable for accidents. ‡

GENERAL POLASKIE

WILL cover Mares this season, at Mr. Vansciver's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in the county of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, at Five Dollars the season, cash, or Six Dollars, if credit till the first of August next---Three Dollars the single leap. POLASKIE is 15 hands and one inch high, a bright sorrel; he was got by Whynot, out of the Quaker Lass, bred by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, of the city of Philadelphia; when four years old he won the ladies' purse of 50l. running the best of two mile heats; after the race Mr. Jehu Wood, of New Jersey, gave 115l. for said mare. Whynot is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, mane and tail, and allowed by competent judges to be one of the handsomest horses on the continent; he was got by Fearnought, a son of Old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grand-dam by Spark, and his great grand-dam was the noted Old Field mare: he won the following purses, in 1774 100l. at Nottingham; in 1775 50l. at Baltimore. 50l at Newtown, Chester, and 50l. in Virginia; in 1778 he run a match of three miles at Christiana bridge, for 1000l. which he won with great ease.

GENERAL POLASKIE is a very sure foal getter; his colts have been sold from 200 to 300l. when four years old. The season to commence the 24th of April, at the said Vansciver's, and the horse to be shifted alternately to Robert Sharp's, at the Little Bridge on Timber creek, until the first of August next.

JAMES TALMAN.

April 23d, 1792.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a Company for opening a Canal and Water Communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 10th day of April instant,---hereby give notice, that on the 22d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, books will be opened by them, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for opening the said Canal and Water Communications, agreeably to the act aforementioned; and it being necessary that each subscriber shall previously pay ten dollars for every share, the Commissioners request, as a favour, that gentlemen will provide the exact sum in bank notes, which will expedite the business, and ease them in the execution of their duty greatly.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
ELLISTON PEROT,
CADWALADER EVANS, jun.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, } Commissioners.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON Monday, the 26th of March, 1792, the subscriber, living in the town of Manheim, in Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) intrusted a certain John Englebreght with a horse, saddle and bridle, and a sum of money, for the purpose of purchasing divers articles in Philadelphia for the use of the subscriber; the horse the said Englebreght afterwards sold in New Holland, in said county; the money, nor any part thereof, the subscriber hath never received, neither hath he since seen or heard of the said Englebreght, but it is probable he is lurking in or about the vicinity of Philadelphia. The said John Englebreght is near thirty years of age, about five feet six inches high, of a fair complexion, stoops in his walk, has black straight hair, which he wears tied behind, was born at Copenhagen, in Denmark, and speaks the Danish language, and is a calico stamper by trade: had on, when he went away, an old dark blue cloth coat, an old waistcoat and a pair of breeches of brown cloth, and an old round wool hat. Whoever takes up said John Englebreght, and secures him in any gaol, shall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL ENSMINGER.

April 18, 1792. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Mork's paper-mill, in Douglass township, Montgomery county, on the 16th day of February last past, a sky coloured MARE; an old Saddle, with a red striped sweat-cloth, and curb bridle. The Mare is 10 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead, carries her head and tail high, when rid, an ailment in her left eye, the left hind foot is white, she paces, trots, and gallops, hath neither brand nor ear mark, and is apt to bite at strangers. Whoever takes up the Mare and thief, or gives me notice where I can have the Mare again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, from JOHN BIEHM.

N. B. Said Mare was marauded by a tall fellow, with light coloured hair, is about 30 years of age, speaks good English and German. April 3. †

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the single Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

This Day is published, (Price 6/6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market street, near Fourth-street,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miss More's Essays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioness of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miss Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

*** SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As several gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a constant supply of sets on hand;---such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY *has lately published,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4/8
7. American Constitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 5/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandison, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Christian Economy, 1/10½

Of said CAREY may be had, wholesale and retail, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primers Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-stands, Message and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 29th instant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday last. He is very artful and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Wood, late of Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make payment to

THOMAS MORGAN, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1792. § 6 w.

New Britain township, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to accept of an assignment of two Promissory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shultz, of Chesnut-Hill, Hatter, hath against the subscriber; said notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February last, the first for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And forasmuch as said notes were obtained through duress and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unless compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, marked on the back with the saddle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE THOMAS.

Fourth Month 10, 1792. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3233.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1792.

Just arrived in the Ship Molly, Captain Pitt, from Lisbon,

A FEW pipes and quarter casks of Lisbon Wine, far superior in quality to what is generally imported; also a few bales of the very best Corks, to be sold by

GEORGE MEADE,

Who has also for sale, choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter cask.
London Market Madeira Wine, by the pipe.
Choice Old Sherry Wine, by the quarter cask.
Boston Beef, and Burlington Pork, &c. &c.
May 8, 1792. 4w.

Just Imported in the ship Adriana, from Liverpool, and for Sale

By Ephraim Clark,

(Successor to Mr. John Wood, who has declined business,)
At the corner of Front and Chesnut streets,

SILVER watches
Japanned clock faces
Cast brass, eight day and thirty hour clocks
Slit pinions and forged work
Clock bells and hands
Large and small bench vizes
Large and small plyers
Ditto screw plates
Ditto screw-drivers
Ditto shears and saws
Anvils and beek irons
Turkey oil stones
Steel and brass calipers
Verge and wheel riveting stocks
Frame and pincer guages
Case shakes and hammers
Engravers and scratch brushes
Watch and time-piece glasses
Ditto springs
Gold and gilt hands
Fuze chains and hooks
Verges and balances
Wheels and pinions
Silver and metal pendants
Gold ditto
Case springs and butters
Emery and rotten stone
Crocus Martis and borax
Pummice stone
Spelter and spelter solder
Steel, iron and brass wire
Block and grain tin,
A general assortment of clock and watch-makers files.

Gilt and steel Chains and Keys, Strings and Seals.

The above, and every other article in the clock and watch business, are imported from the manufactories, and sold on the most moderate terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.
May 8. †

April 21, 1792.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.
tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Servant Man, named JOHN PEAK, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four inches high, pale complexion, with large pits of the small pox in his face, brown or black hair, has lost one finger from his right hand. He was born in Birmingham, in England; by trade a bellows-nosle maker, and can work at the blacksmith's business, but of late years has laboured on a plantation. He took with him a snuff coloured broad cloth coat, two waistcoats, one nankeen, the other a drab coloured home made cloth; one pair of corduroy breeches, several pairs of trowsers, four shirts, &c. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES VAUX.

Montgomery county, Providence township, April 30, 1792.

N. B. It is likely he may endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he said he had a ship-mate living there.

PARIS, February 20.

An address from the administrators of the department of Gard informs the Assembly, that the South of France is in a state of effervescence, which seems to announce all the horrors of an intestine war; "the camp of Jales is about being formed, and if the Spaniards enter France, they will be received with open arms."

The King of Sardinia has actually formed an army of 8914 men, ready to drop into France. The frontiers of Savoy may be said to be one grand arsenal. "I wish I had him here," said M. Dumolard, speaking of the king of Sardinia; "I should address him in these words:—"Prince, thou canst not effect a counter-revolution; let even all the European kings combine to blast our liberty in its bud, they will find it easier to eradicate the Alps, than to wrest from the hearts of Frenchmen their beloved freedom."

Feb. 23. From every part of the kingdom plans are denounced to the Assembly, whose decrees remain languid and unavailing. The Minister assures us the emigrants on the Rhine are dispersed; yet it is but too true that they still remain in the territories of the German Princes, and their legions are reinforced by several regiments from Austria, Bohemia, and Hesse Cassel. The troops of the line have lost their bravest officers, and the National Guards, through their pride and presumption, are become extremely odious to the regulars, whose universal defection may be expected on the first opportunity. The royal party gains new strength every day, not only in the capital, but in every considerable town and city of the kingdom.

No day passes here without some riot or scene of confusion.

On the 20th, the Queen came to the *Theatre Italien*, when, in the middle of the performance, two powerful voices cried out "Down with the nation! Down with the humbug nation!"

The patriots, who were very numerous that night, fell upon the two interlocutors, and the whole theatre exhibited a scene of riot.

Overpowered by superior numbers, the King's friends retreated.

Foreign powers draw their forces towards our frontiers, and ere two months elapse, some mighty blow will be struck within and without the kingdom.

Feb. 24. The riots at Noyon continue. Two battalions marched from Paris last Monday night, though the snow was then many feet deep on the ground, in order to quell the troubles that distract the country: they had a train of artillery.

While the storm seems to gather round the empire, its inward situation is not perfectly tanquil. Arranchas, Cuen, Nevers, Auch, Agen, Figeau, Nisnes, Montilieri, Dunkirk, the departments of the Channel, of Aisue, and Oise, almost every district of Lot, the greatest part of Dordogne, and P. Ardeche, are the theatres of much confusion.

It appears to be a fact that interesting dispatches are arrived here from Germany relative to the dispositions of the powers towards France; and it is generally believed that this news announces a war inevitable.

LONDON, March 3.

We have just learned from Vienna the important intelligence, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, is not only concluded, but signed.

Saturday died at his lodgings in the borough, that well known miser, James Taylor, stock-broker, worth near two hundred thousand pounds, which he left in the following manner:—two hundred and fifty pounds short annuities to his house-keeper; fifty pounds in charity: five hundred pounds to his executor, Mr. Binns; and the remainder of his fortune to his nephews.

March 4. The garrison of Gibraltar will this year consist of a battalion of artillery, and engineers, second battalion of the royals, 11th, 18th, 32d, 46th, 50th, 51st and 61st regiments of foot.

The Lively, Blythe, from the South Seas, is arrived at Dover with 14 fish, and between 60 and 70 pounds of ambergris.

A very dangerous riot broke out on board the Melville Castle on Monday evening. The recruits absolutely refused to have the lights put out, and one of them wounded the Hon. Mr. Lindsay severely in the calf of his leg with a cutlass. It became at length necessary to fire on them, when two were killed and several wounded; upon which the rest cried for quarter, and the mutiny was completely quelled.

March 6. Recent accounts from Portugal confirm the former statement respecting her most faithful Majesty. The present complicated state of European politics, and the continued apprehension of innovation in her own government, have effected an entire derangement of her intellectual faculties.

It is said that conspiracies have, since the death of Prince Potemkin, been forming in Russia, and that the empire is threatened with a revolution.

The freshest news from Germany is, that Prince Waldeck is destined for leading the Imperial troops towards the Rhine, and that the court of Berlin has appointed Prince Hohenlohe, governor of Breslaw, to head the Prussian troops, marching toward the Rhine, which is an omen of concord between the two Princes of Hohenlohe.

French assignats of 1000 livres are negociated on the Exchange of Amsterdam for 160 Dutch florins.

French assignats now lose 70 per cent.

It is expected that the loss will shortly be cent. per cent. The monthly deficit has been for a long time, rather more than 30,000,000 livres! The extraordinary bank has furnished the treasury with nearly 2,000,000,000 livres since the revolution, 80,000,000 sterling!

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night the 25th ult. a smart shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt throughout the counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. Its duration was for a few seconds. At Biggleswade some old houses were thrown down, but no lives were lost; at Nottingham many of the inhabitants ran into the street, expecting their habitations would fall on their heads. The shock was preceded by a violent rumbling noise, like the rolling of a cannon ball upon a floor, and there was an uncommon tremor in the air before and during its continuance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, May 8, 1792.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under Major Gen. St. Clair, reported, that the committee had, according to order, proceeded to examine all the papers furnished by the executive department, relative thereto, sundry papers and accounts furnished by the treasury and war departments, with explanations of the same by the heads of those departments in person, to hear the testimony of witnesses upon oath, and written remarks by General St. Clair, upon the facts established by the whole evidence: and that as the result of their enquiries, the committee had agreed to the following

REPORT.

THE contract for the supplies of the army on the route from Fort Pitt, was made by Theodosius Fowler, with the Secretary of the treasury, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, that at the same time a bond, in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with Walter Livingston, and John Cochran, securities thereto, was entered into for the due execution of the contract.

That on the third day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the contract was wholly transferred from the said Fowler to Wm. Duer, a copy of which transfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the treasury:—that by letter from the Secretary at war, bearing date the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, addressed to Wm. Duer, it appears that he was considered as the contractor:—that no correspondence appears to have taken place subsequently to that time between Theodosius Fowler and either the treasury or war departments: that on the sixth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a contract was entered into by Wm. Duer with the Secretary at war, for supplying the troops with provisions until their arrival at Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt; a bond was at the same time entered into by the said Wm. Duer, for the due execution of the said contract, in the penalty of four thousand dollars, without any security whatsoever.

That the act, making provision for the defence of the frontiers, received the signature of the President of the United States the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one: that General St. Clair was appointed commander in chief of the army destined for the expedition on the fourth day of the same month, and on the twenty-eighth left Philadelphia for Fort Pitt, at which place he arrived the sixteenth day of April, and from thence proceeded to Lexington, and from thence to Fort Washington, where he arrived on the fifteenth day of May.

At the time of the arrival of the General at Fort Washington, the garrison there consisted of seventy-five non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty; the garrison at Fort Harmer of forty-five, at Fort Steuben of sixty-one, at Fort Knox of eighty-three; and on the fifteenth day of July, the whole of the first United States regiment, amounting to two hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Washington, under orders from the Commander in Chief. Gen. Butler was appointed the second in command in the month of March, and immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the recruiting service; that he arrived in Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, the twentieth of April, and continued there till the thirtieth of the same month; that he arrived at Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the ninth of May, and at Fort Pitt on the twenty-second of the same month. It appears that no monies for purchasing supplies were furnished at Carlisle, which was the place of rendezvous for the enlisted soldiery, on the ninth of May; and that Mr. Smith, agent for the contractor, was actively engaged in furnishing supplies for the troops on credit.

It appears, by letters from John Kean, another of the contractor's agents, that no monies had been received by him on the eighth of May; and it appears that on the twenty-third of March, there was advanced to William Duer, upon the last mentioned contract, from the treasury, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that there was advanced, upon the first mentioned contract, the sum of seventy thousand dollars, in the following sums, and at the following dates, to wit.

March	22	10,000 dollars.
April	7	15,000
——	25	15,000
May	7	20,000
July	20	10,000

It appears from the correspondence of Gen. Butler to the Secretary at war, from the ninth of May to the ninth of June, repeated complaints were made of fatal mismanagements and neglects in the quarter-masters and military stores department, particularly as to tents, knapsacks, camp-kettles, cartridge-boxes, pack-saddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity, and bad in quality.

The pack-saddles, particularly, were made in Philadelphia, which, with the transportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination to be unfit for use. The arms sent forward appear not to have been duly examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for use, which circumstances rendered repairs absolutely necessary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt.

It appears that a great proportion of the powder supplied for the use of the army was not of good quality, though an experiment was made by Major Ferguson, at

Fort Pitt, with a Howitz, who reported in favour of the quality of the powder.—On the ninth of June General Neville, another of the Contractor's Agents, informed General Butler, that he had not at that time received any monies from the Contractor, for the purchaſe of proviſions, &c. for the troops, and was obliged to ſupply them on credit, that the country furniſhed proviſions in abundance at a cheap rate, when money was had for the purchaſe.

That ſhortly after this information was communicated to General Butler, at his requeſt four hundred dollars were advanced to General Neville by the quarter-maſter, for the purchaſe of proviſions for the troops ——The troops arrived at Fort Pitt in the following order, to wit.

May 16. Captain Slough ſixty-nine men; May 18. Captain Powers ſeventy-eight men; 19. Captain Cribbs forty men; ſame day Captain Gutheries twenty-three; 25. Captain Armſtrong ſeventy-ſix; ſame day Captain Kirkwood ſixty-ſeven; 28. Captain Snowden one hundred and one. June 2. Captain Sparks eighty-three; June 3. Captain Butler ſixty-one; ſame day Captain Brock eighty-two; ſame day Captain Vanſweringen eighty-eight; June 5. Captain Pike ſeventy-three;—Total, including officers and privates, eight hundred and forty-two.

And left that place in the following order.

Major Ferguſon, with Captain Armſtrong's company, about the 1ſt June, Captain Snowden with the troops under his command on the day of Major Gaither with about five hundred men, 12th July—and on the 22d Auguſt the laſt of the troops under the command of Captain Phelon, and General Butler, with the Quartermaſter general, on the 26th Auguſt.

It appears that General Butler had orders from the Department at war to protect the frontiers with the troops under his command, and that the delays in ſending forward the troops from Fort Pitt aroſe partly from that circumſtance, and partly from the temporary want of ſupplies of proviſions and other neceſſaries, and from the want of the neceſſary boats for their tranſportation, which were not in readineſs as ſoon as the troops were.———It appears that General Butler acted with ability, activity and zeal in his command at Fort Pitt, and that the delays of the troops there cannot be imputed to his want of judgment or his want of exertion. The troops met with conſiderable difficulties and delays in going down the river from the low ſtate of the water, and arrived at Fort Waſhington in the following order——Captain Munford, from North Carolina, with about fifty men, on the day of Major Ferguſon, with Captain Armſtrong's Company, on the day of Major Gaither, with the troops under his command, on the day of Col. Darke, with the troops under his command, on the day of and the Kentucky militia on the day of

The army, conſiſting of about two thouſand non-commiſſioned officers and privates, moved from Fort Waſhington, by orders from the Commander in Chief, to a place about five or ſix miles from thence, called Ludlow's Station, where they continued till the ſeventeenth day of September, at which time the whole army amounted to about two thouſand three hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates fit for duty—that the price of rations at Fort Waſhington, agreeably to contract, was 6 3-4 90ths of a dollar per ration, the price of rations at Ludlow's Station was 15 1-4 90ths of a dollar per ration.

That the inducements of the Commander in Chief to this movement, appear to have been, to furniſh green forage for the horſes and beef cattle for the army, to inſtruct the ſoldiery in field exerciſe and other neceſſary diſcipline, and to deprive them of the means of intoxication, which were very plentifully ſupplied at Fort-Waſhington, and uſed to an exceſſive degree by the ſoldiery, to correct the exceſſive uſe of which the moſt rigid attention to diſcipline was found incompetent.

Mr. Hodgdon was appointed quarter-maſter general in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia until the fourth of June; he then proceeded to Fort Pitt, where he arrived the tenth of the ſame month. No ſufficient cauſes have appeared to the committee to juſtify this delay, and his preſence with the army appears to have been eſſentially neceſſary previouſly to that time; the duties of the Commander in Chief were much increaſed in conſequence of the abſence of the quarter maſter general, and after a continued expectation of his arrival at Fort Waſhington for more than ſix weeks, the Commander in Chief gave him expreſs orders, by letter, to repair to camp without delay. The receipt of the letter is acknowledged, but the orders contained therein were neither anſwered nor obeyed, and his arrival at camp was not until the tenth of September. The Commander in Chief, until that time, in addition to the duties of his office, diſcharged thoſe of the quarter-maſter general: and the military ſtores furniſhed by that department were ſo deficient, from miſmanagement and neglect, that many things, eſſential to the movements of the army, were either wholly made or repaired at Fort Waſhington, and even the tools for the artificers to work with; the quarter-maſter particularly informed the Commander in Chief, that two complete travelling forges were ſent forward, and upon examination, both of them were found to be without an anvil. Many other things, equally neceſſary, were either wholly omitted, or unfit for their intended uſe.

There were ſix hundred and ſeventy-five ſtand of arms at Fort Waſhington, the firſt of June, and moſt of them totally out of repair. The Commander in Chief appears to have been correct and attentive in all his communications with the Secretary at war, and to have diſcharged the various duties which devolved upon him, with ability, activity and zeal.

The army moved from Ludlow's Station on the ſeventeenth day of September, and arrived at the place where Fort Hamilton is now erected on the day of they employed about fifteen days in building that Fort, and then proceeded in their march to the place where Fort Jefferſon is now erected, forty-four miles diſtant from Fort-Hamilton, where they arrived on the day of October, and commenced their march from that place on the twenty-fourth of the ſame month; that the army at this time conſiſted of about non-commiſſioned officers and privates fit for duty. At this time the army had not more than three days ſupply of flour, and were ſometimes at one fourth, and ſometimes at one half allowance of that article, the deficiencies of which allowance were made up by increaſing the quantity of beef, with which they were plentifully ſupplied. The army was delayed five or ſix days on the march from Fort Jefferſon for the want of proviſions, and the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced that ſufficient green forage for the horſes could not be procured, from which circumſtance many of the horſes were totally loſt, and others rendered unfit for ſervice.

The orders to the Commander in Chief to proceed with the expedition, were expreſs and unequivocal, ſo much ſo, as in the opinion of the committee to preclude the Commander in Chief from exerciſing any diſcretion relatively to that object.

On the 31ſt of October, about ſixty of the Kentucky militia deſerted in a body, the firſt regiment, conſiſting of about three hundred effective men, was detached with a view to cover a convoy of proviſions which was expected, and which it was ſuppoſed was in danger from the deſerted militia, and to prevent further deſertions. On the 3d of November, after detaching the firſt regiment, the army conſiſted of about fourteen hundred effective men, and on the morning of the 4th about half an hour after ſunriſe, a general attack was commenced, and in a few minutes thereafter nearly the whole army was ſurrounded by the enemy; the action continued about four hours, during which ſeveral charges were made by part of the army, which cauſed the enemy to give way, but produced no good effect, the attack was unexpected, the troops having been juſt diſmiſſed from the morning parade, it commenced upon the militia who were in advance of the main army, and who fled through the main army, without firing a gun: this circumſtance threw the troops into ſome diſorder, which it appears they never completely recovered during the action; the fire of the army was conſtant, but not well directed; and it appears that a part of the troops behaved as well as could be expected from their ſtate of diſcipline, and the manner and ſuddenneſs of the attack: The Commander in Chief appears to have been cool and deliberate in the whole of the action, and the officers in general active and intrepid;—the whole order of march as far as the committee are capable of expreſſing an opinion, appears to have been judicious, and the ground for action well choſen;---the retreat was diſorderly in the extreme, after it commenced no orders were obeyed if any were given, the men having loſt all regard to diſcipline or controul; all the precautions appear to have been taken for the ſafety and comfort of the wounded which the circumſtances of the caſe would admit of.

The committee have had no competent evidence before them to aſcertain the number of the enemy in action---there were various conjectures as to the number, from different perſons, from five hundred the loweſt, to one thouſand or twelve hundred the higheſt.

Mr. Barton, a witneſs examined by the committee, converſed with a chief at Niagara who was in the action, and was by him informed that the number of the enemy in action was one thouſand and forty, and that ſix hundred more had convened, but were engaged in hunting at the time of the action. He was alſo informed that the enemy had not collected in any conſiderable numbers until a few days before the action; this information appears to be corroborated by ſome other circumſtances ſufficient to induce a belief of the fact in the committee.

The contractor for ſupplies, agreeably to the terms of contract, was to furniſh horſes, &c. for the tranſportation of the ſupplies-- in this condition of the contract there was a total failure, which compelled the Commander in Chief to direct between ſix and ſeven hundred horſes to be purchaſed by Iſrael Ludlow, one of the contractor's agents; to draw bills on Mr. Duer, the acting contractor, for payment, which bills were endorſed by the Commander in Chief, to the amount of about ſeventeen thouſand dollars; were proteſted by the contractor, and paid at the treaſury. The perſons employed by the agents of the contractor to drive the horſes, appear to have been totally unacquainted with that buſineſs, and from the want of bells, hopples, and other neceſſaries of that kind, as well as from other groſs miſmanagement, many of the horſes were loſt, and others rendered unfit for ſervice; from which cauſes there were not pack horſes ſufficient to tranſport the neceſſary quantity of flour from Fort Waſhington, for the uſe of the army on their march; this circumſtance retarded the execution of the expedition.

The officers, agreeably to the terms of contract, had an election of drawing the whole of the rations to which their rank entitled them; or of receiving the contract price of them in caſh: the contractor's agents not being furniſhed with money for this purpoſe, gave riſe to a general order, by which the officers were directed to receive a certificate from the contractor's agent, called a due bill, of one of which the following bill is a copy, "Due Major H. Gaither 173 compleat rations, on the route to Miami village, as appears from Mr. Wilſon's certificate.

(Signed) MATT. EARNEST,
for WIL. DUER."

Fort Waſhington Nov. 27, 1790.

This due bill iſſued upon the officer's ſigning ſome acknowledgment of ſatisfaction for his whole retained rations, which acknowledgment of ſatisfaction forms a voucher for ſettlement to the contractor, with the treaſury department; and the officer is refuſed payment for theſe due bills at the pay office. All caſualties, by which theſe evidences of debt become loſt or deſtroyed, are the gain of the contractor, and the loſs of the officer.

It is ſuggeſted by the Secretary of the treaſury, though not with poſitive certainty, that a ſufficient ſum will be found due from the treaſury to the contractors upon a final ſettlement, to cover all theſe debts to the officers: the general order which had the operation before ſtated continued in force about five or ſix weeks, and was aboliſhed about the 19th of October. The privates of the levies received but three dollars pay each from the time of their reſpective enliſtments to the time of their reſpective diſcharges, and were actually diſcharged without further pay or ſettlement, notes of diſcharge were given them, ſpecifying the time of their ſervice and bearing indorſations, that ſome advancements had been made to them in account, without ſtating the amount, the object of which is ſuggeſted to have been to prevent transfers, the intended effect was not produced by the meaſure; the notes were ſold for trifling conſiderations, the real ſums due on the notes were various, from ten to twenty-five dollars, and they were frequently ſold for five dollars, or one gallon of whiſkey, the monies for the pay of the levies did not leave Philadelphia till 4th Dec. nor arrive at Fort Waſhington till 3d of January 1792. Some time after the laſt enliſted levies were known to be entitled to their diſcharges; two reaſons were aſſigned by the Secretary at war for this delay of payment, the one becauſe there was no regular pay-maſter in the army, and the difficulties of tranſmitting monies to the army at ſo great a diſtance, in conſequence of the want of ſuch an officer, the other becauſe it was ſuppoſed the army would be at that time at the Miami village, ſo far advanced in the wilderneſs as not to admit of the practicability of diſcharging the levies, the total defeat of the army not having been previouſly counted upon.

The cloathing for the Levies appears to have been of a very inferior quality, particularly coats, hats, and ſhoes, the laſt of which in many caſes laſted not more than four days, and better cloathing was furniſhed upon their inliſting into the regular ſervice, which was for a time countenanced by the Commander in Chief.

Various modes appear to have been purſued by the officers in inliſting the Levies, which occaſioned great uneaſineſs and ſome confuſion; a conſiderable part of the Virginia battalion was ſo inliſted, that the terms of their inliſtments appear to have expired the 1ſt of November; the orders to the recruiting officers appear not to have been ſufficiently explicit upon this point—whether the terms of inliſtment were to commence at the time of inliſtment, or at the arrival at a place of rendezvous. The militia were principally ſubſtitutes, and totally ungovernable, and regardleſs of military duty or ſubordination. It appears that the Commander in Chief had it in contemplation to commence the expedition at leaſt one month earlier than it was commenced, with the few he then had, which was not very different from the real force in action; but was prevented for the want of the Quarter Maſter and Contractor, and in conſequence of the extreme deficiencies and derangement of the buſineſs of their departments, the perſon ſent forward by the Quarter Maſter being totally incompetent to the buſineſs, and the Contractor's Agents not being ſufficiently ſupplied with money to enable them to execute their duties.

It appears to the committee that in the wilderneſs, where vegetables are not to be had, and the duties of the ſoldier uncommonly hard, the rations allowed by law, if completely ſupplied, are inſufficient. This circumſtance, with others, produced diſcontent and deſertion among the ſoldiers.

It appears to the committee that there were appropriated for the uſe of the war department, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, the ſum of ſix hundred and fifty two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one dollars, and ſixty-one cents, and that there have been advanced by the treaſury to the war department, upon that appropriation, five hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand nine hundred and ſix dollars and fifty-ſeven cents, to wit;

			dolls.	cts.
1791		advanced,		
	February	do	15,000	
	March,	do	46,002	20
	April,	do	100,106	20
	May,	do	80,109	80
	June,	do	55,387	44
	July,	do	14,105	39
	Auguſt,	do	14,554	59
	September,	do	14,796	53
	October,	do	184	81
	November,	do	107	28
1792	January,	do	33,753	
	February,	do	43,562	61
	March,	do	1,741	16
		amounting to	419,311	10
	To which add monies borrowed from the Bank of North America, on loan, without intereſt,		156,595	56
			575,906	57

And that the treaſury has always been in readineſs to make the requiſite advances, upon the requeſt of the Secretary at war. It does not appear to the committee in what manner and to what amount theſe advancements have been diſburſed, the accounts not having been yet ſettled at the treaſury; nor was it poſſible, from the nature of the caſe, that they could at this time have received any concluſive or ſatisfactory information on that point.

From the foregoing ſtate of facts the committee ſuggeſt the following as the principal cauſes, in their opinion, of the failure of the late expedition under Major Gen. St. Clair.

The delay in furniſhing materials for, and in paſſing the act for the protection of the frontiers, the time after the paſſing of which was hardly ſufficient to complete and diſcipline an army for ſuch an expedition, during the ſummer months of the ſame year.

The delays conſequent upon the groſs and various miſmanagements and neglects in the Quarter Maſters' and Contractors' departments, the lateneſs of the ſeaſon at which the expedition was undertaken, the green forage having been previouſly deſtroyed by the froſt, ſo that a ſufficiency of ſubſiſtence for the horſes neceſſary for the army could not be procured.

The want of diſcipline and experience in the troops.

The committee conceive it but juſtice to the Commander in Chief, to ſay, that in their opinion the failure of the late expedition can in no reſpect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before or during the action; but that as his conduct in all preparatory arrangements, was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, ſo his conduct during the action furniſhed ſtrong teſtimonies of his coolneſs and intrepidity.

The committee ſuggeſt, as reaſons for leaving the numbers of the troops at particular periods, and the dates of ſome facts, blank, the want of ſufficient time to complete the report with minuteneſs, and in ſome inſtances the want of the neceſſary evidence.

The ſaid report being read,

Reſolved, That this Houſe will, early in the next ſeſſion, proceed to take the ſame into conſideration.

Extract from the Journals,

(Signed) JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from Major M'Cully, dated Pittſburgh, May, 5, 1792.

"I laſt evening returned from the frontiers of Waſhington county, where I had a tour of eight days. The Indians have been very troubleſome, on that and the frontier of Virginia, though not ſo much damage done as is repreſented in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 28th April. On the 17th of April, a party of Indians, the number not aſcertained, attacked a block-houſe, ſituated on the waters of Dunkard creek, and on the line of this ſtate, where nine ſoldiers had been ſtationed from the ſtate of Virginia, but for ſome cauſe ſeven of them had been driven away, the other two out at the time the block-houſe was attacked—there was 1 perſon killed and 11 made pri-

foners, 3 of whom were afterwards killed on the waters of Fishing creek. On the retreat of the enemy, there were also some horses taken away. On the same day 5 Indians appeared near Capt. Paul's station, and took possession of two horses, carrying provision to Lieut. Gray's block-house, two soldiers, who were conducting the horses, made their escape with the loss of a rifle that got broke by a fall. Capt. Paul pursued, and retook the horses and provisions, but the Indians, by getting on a high dry ridge where they could not be tracked, got away, and returned that night to the neighbourgood of Mr. Ryerson, and took away some mares and colts that were feeding in the woods two miles and a half from the house; they were pursued next day by Lieut. Gray, and 24 active men, who followed to the Ohio river, and would have crossed, had he not been advised to the contrary by two white men that had seen the Indians, and said they were above fifty in number. Lieutenant Gray applied to a militia station of Virginians to join him to pursue, but the officer being absent, could not get any assistance, and returned. You may have observed in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 28th of April, that a writer (who I take to be Mr. R———) observes, that many of Capt. Paul's men are not armed: I can assure you it is a misrepresentation. When Captain Paul first marched out, he had 72 good rifles in his company, many of them new; there were six of his men without rifles, and he expected to furnish them as he marched through Washington, but finding himself disappointed, he informed me, and I obtained an order from Colonel Baird, the county Lieutenant, and he was furnished with good muskets—there is not a man in the corps unarmed, and but 31 muskets in all.

"Major Irvine has mustered all the companies for the month of March, and taken inspection returns, will lose no time in forwarding the inspection and muster-rolls for the month of April. It is very troublesome to muster the three companies under my command, they are scattered in so many small detachments making a tour round the posts and returning, which is not less than three hundred miles.

"Except what I have mentioned, no damage has been done on our frontiers—the soldiers kept continually scouting, and the spies always out."

On the 5th of March twenty petitions from different parts of England, against the slave trade, were presented to the House of Commons.

Several vessels, ready for sea, are detained at the wharves in this port, for want of pilots to conduct them safe down the river,—that necessary body of men having agreed not to take charge of any vessel until the price of pilotage is increased.—They have accordingly absented themselves from the port, which now exhibits a scene truly alarming to the trade of the city—many fine ships, completely fitted for sea,—their sails bent, men and provisions on board—prevented from taking their departure by the above cause—only.

Some of the Captains have determined to proceed with their own vessels—one or two sailed on Saturday and Sunday.

Some of the pilots that were not willing to join in the above measure, were seized and forcibly obliged to quit their stations in the river and elsewhere, so that their united efforts might the more speedily bring about a compliance with their demands.

PILOTS' ULTIMATUM.

Monday last a letter was received at the coffee-house, from the convention of pilots assembled at Marcus Hook, dated May 12th, directed to the gentlemen, Merchants of Philadelphia, enclosing a copy of seven resolutions they have agreed to.

The substance of these resolutions is, as well as we can recollect, as follows: That vessels drawing twelve feet and under shall pay 7s. 6d. for every half foot. Vessels drawing upwards of twelve feet 12s. 6d. per half foot. Vessels not registered in the United States 20s. That the Pilot who has brought up a vessel, shall be entitled to carry her down, unless the owner can offer a sufficient reason to the wardens why he should not. That vessels of less than 50 tons, refusing to take a pilot, shall pay half pilotage, to go to the fund for the support of widows and children of pilots. If a pilot of the first order be taken to sea, through stress of weather, he shall be allowed 7l. 10s. per month until brought back to Philadelphia; a pilot of the second rank 5l. per month, and one of third 4l. If a pilot be taken away intentionally and maliciously, the Captain shall forfeit and pay 50l. and the owners 300l. — that they shall be allowed 20s. a day for the use of their boat, should it be wanted by their employers; and 15s. a day when detained for themselves.

A respectable meeting of Merchants took up these resolutions, and resolved, unanimously, that no notice should be taken of them.

Indeed, if a combination of the kind, entered into without warning, should be productive of success, they might be so frequent as to prove of great detriment to the interests of commerce, and merchants would be obliged to state, as a condition to the dispatch of their vessels, not only wind and weather; but PILOTS permitting.

Extract of a letter from Nevis, dated April 9.

"We had on Saturday night last, one of the most tremendous rains ever remembered in this Island, which has done immense damage; whole acres of land washed away, and great trees torn out by the roots. St. Kitt's has also suffered greatly; houses and families have there been carried off."

We understand that the late heavy rains have done considerable damage at St. Eustatia.

On Friday last the Governor of this state laid the corner stone of the President's house in Ninth-street. The following inscription is on the stone:

This corner Stone was laid
on the 10th day of May, 1792.
The State of Pennsylvania out of debt;
Thomas Mifflin, Governor.

This expresses much in a few words: and since the finances of the state are in so flourishing a situation, we hope the joists of the building will not be suffered to rot for want of a roof. The building will be about 100 feet square

At a commencement held in the University of Pennsylvania on the 11th inst. the following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts, *viz* Benjamim Champneys, Jonathan Holmes, and Samuel Moore, of New-Jersey; Ebenezer Dickey, Jenkin Whiteside, and Joseph Dilworth, of Chester county; Archibald M'Clane, of Montgomery county; William Pennel, of Delaware county; William Ramsay, of Bucks county; John Church, Joseph Davidson, John Duffield, John Ewing, Samuel Ewing, Andrew Geyer, Henry Helmuth, Benjamin Jones, Frederick Kuhl, George M'Coffin, John Oliphant, Jacob Senn, William Sergeant, Frederick Smith, and Jacob Wack, of the city of Philadelphia.

At the same time the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, having been three years ago constituted Batchelors, *viz.* George M. Baynton, William Boyse, John Davidson, Robert G. Davidson, Robert Frazier, Samuel Hazlehurst, Thomas T. Hewson, Marcus H. Kuhl, George Lockman, Samuel M'Cullough, Samuel Miller, Richard Renshaw, Andrew Rhea, Cæsar Rodney, Benjamin F. West, George Williamson, and Josiah Baily.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was also conferred upon Messrs. James Coisberry, Ninian Magruder, James Mease, Valentine Seaman, Tristram Thomas, and James Woodhouse, who severally delivered their printed theses upon different subjects in medicine, and defended their theories against the objections of the Medical Faculty in public on the day of commencement.

THE Gentlemen composing the Volunteer Corps of Horse, of this city, lately commanded by the Hon. Wm. Bingham, Esq. having met the 11th inst. at Mr. Epple's tavern, in pursuance of a notification from the Lieutenant of the city and Liberties; and a letter from Mr. Bingham, signifying the incompatibility of his situation with his wishes to accept the honor of a second appointment to command the corps, being read, the members proceeded to an election of officers, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected.

William Jackson, Captain,
Jacob Cox, First Lieutenant,
John Melbeck, Second Lieutenant,
Abraham Singer, Cornet.

AT a meeting for the election of officers, on Friday, the 11th inst. at the City Tavern,—Col. Christopher Febiger was unanimously elected to the command of the first City troop of Horse.

AT an election of officers for the Pennsylvania Population Company, held on Friday, May 11th, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

	votes
President,	
John Nicholson,	1430
Managers,	
Theophilus Cazenove,	1430
Gen. Wm. Irvine,	1430
George Meade,	1430
Daniel Leet,	1430
John Hodge,	1430
Gen. Walter Stewart,	1430
Treasurer,	
Tench Francis,	1430

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, April 15.

"Amidst that unremitting fatiuge of mind and body that has for many months past fell to my lot, I snatch a moment, to inform you of our situation and prospects. It would seem that the complete revenge of the ancient Carribbs of this island, who were extirpated by the Spaniards, is to fall upon the devoted heads of the French; not for want of ability in them to repel the evil, if united, but from those fatal dissentions which have been so carefully nurtured by the infernal arts of a blood-thirsty aristocracy, and which threaten, nay, have almost accomplished the total ruin of French St. Domingo.—This place is reckoned the strongest in the island and yet do we by no means think ourselves secure from the town's being taken by an attack, if made with vigour, and by 60 or 70,000 brigands, as we are threatened will soon be the case.—In the western districts of the island, every thing wears the most horrid appearance. The troops are in a state of anarchy, and subordination generally at an end, while the wretched remains of Port-au-Prince are surrounded by an enemy, from whom an attack is every moment expected, and from whose mercy (if conquerors) nothing is to be hoped. To give you an account of the various assassinations, murders, tortures, and excesses of almost every kind that have been committed within these few months, would ask a large volume. Vast numbers of opulent people are reduced to a morsel of bread, by the ruin of their plantations, and are going (many of them) almost pennyless into foreign lands for the preservation of an existence which has become altogether precarious here. We are willing to hope that the ocean which surrounds Hispaniola will check the extension of the spirit of revolt; for, if it should become general through the islands, it will require almost half Europe to subdue it. As to myself, I will endeavour to leave this once delightful, though now miserable country, in all June; a country which has become alike ungrateful to the sailor and the mechanic, to the merchant and the philosopher---a country,

Where cruel passions the warm heart infest
And banish pity from the human breast,
Where hostile ruffians draw the vengeful blade
And stain with infant gore the blushing shade!
I turn, disgusted, from this horrid scene
Of tortur'd captives, slaves, and murder'd men,
To where the far-fam'd Pennsylvania strays,
Renown'd for justice, and for length of days."

Saturday last arrived the Ship Birmingham Packet, Captain Simmons, from Bristol, which he left the 10th of March. On his passage, in long. 69, he spoke the ship Olive Branch, from New-York for Bristol, six days out, all well.

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Doctor Ewing, Capt. John Robertson, to Miss. Rachel Davidson—both of this city; also, Mr. Samuel Blodget, jun. of Boston, to Miss Rebecca Smith, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Wm. Smith, of this city.

On Sunday evening departed this life, in the 24th year of his age, Doctor Henry Stuber.

STOP THE THIEF!

A CERTAIN MICHAEL RYAN, who was hired with the subscriber, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, went off in the night of the 9th instant, and stole and took with him the following articles, viz. three flaxen shirts, a pair of light calf skin boots, a striped jacket with linen backs, one pair of Russia linen trowsers, and one pair of shoes. Said Ryan is about five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty years of age, was born in the West of Ireland, and talks in that dialect, is very talkative, and professes to be exceeding active. Whoever apprehends said thief, and secures him in any gaol, so as the owner may obtain his property, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN LOCKHART.

Fifth Month 12th, 1792. *

FOR SALE,

ABOUT five thousand feet of Inch and Quarter Boards, of the first quality; the boards have been cut one year, and are perfectly seasoned. Enquire of the Printers.

May 12th, 1792. * 2w.

THE co-partnership between JAMES TYBOUT and RICHARD HUNT being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having demands against the said firm are desired to furnish their accounts forthwith to Richard Hunt; and all persons indebted to the said co-partnership are desired to pay the same to the said Richard Hunt, Fourth street, No. 28.

N. B. It is requested that those indebted to the above firm, will make payment by the first day of June next.

May 15, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have any demands against the estate of HENRY CORSON, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts, properly attested, on Monday, the 11th day of June next, for settlement, at the Robin Hood tavern, in said county; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, on said day, to John Corson, administrator, at said place, or before that day, at his house, in Northampton township, Bucks county; otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, immediately after said date.

JOHN CORSON.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a hearty SERVANT GIRL, this country born, who has about five years to serve. Enquire of the printers.

May 14, 1792. *

WAS brought to the subscriber's stable, on the 8th instant, (by a Negro man, who said he lived at Duck-creek Cross Roads) a sorrel HORSE, with a small snip down his face, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and appears to be drawn in the chains. The owner is desired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his keeping, according to law.

JOHN RYAN.

Bull's-Head, Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

AS my audience begged I would publish my MORAL LECTURES, my interest and promise obliged me to do so. Many German gentlemen bought them in English, and after they had read them, requested I would get them translated and printed in the German language, which is now done.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

N. B. These Lectures in the English and in the German languages are sold by Mr. Wm. Woodhouse, No. 6, south Front-street, and said Macpherson, No. 417, south Front-street, price *one quarter of a dollar.*

The Rev. Dr. Helmuth's address to the Germans I have got translated by Mr. Goetz, and is as follows:

I have perused these lectures, and being requested by the author to express my sentiments, as well respecting the matter therein contained, as concerning the merit and exactness of this translation, I cannot help declaring my opinion (to the best of my small discernment) that the subjects here treated of are of the most interesting nature, and the manner in which the work is executed proves the author to be a thinking man, who knows how to prize not only religion in general, but that of Jesus Christ.

The translator, Mr. G. F. Goetz, shews himself to be a compleat master of our copious and expressive language, and appears to possess besides, the talents of an able and accurate translator.

Our German American fellow-citizens ought not, in my opinion, to hesitate in purchasing this work, which, in itself, is highly valuable, and more so, on account of the elegant German dress that it now appears in. No one will ever have reason to regret the money spent in the purchase, or the time employed in the perusal of this little book.

HENRY HELMUTH.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, last night, four prisoners, one of whom calls himself JOHN JOHNSTON, a noted villain, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stout made, with a down ill look, and has had his head lately shaved; had on an iron collar with horns, an old brown coat which he stole, an old pair of royal rib breeches, an old wool hat, and a pair of blue rib stockings: This fellow broke gaol some time ago, and was apprehended and committed to Newtown gaol, Bucks county. One other of them, named STEPHEN MARTIN, is about five feet ten inches high, straight and slim made, had on a brown surtout coat, a light coloured cloth coat, fustian waistcoat, thickset breeches, boots, and a castor hat, almost new; he has had his head lately shaved, but is supposed to have long false hair. Another of them calls himself WILLIAM WEBB; he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout made, dark swarthy complexion, with black tied hair; had on a light coloured surtout coat, a blue tight bodied coat, a cotton waistcoat, ruffled shirt, striped trowsers, half worn, and boots; says he is a shoemaker by trade. The other is a negro fellow, who calls himself JACOB STEPHENS; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, stout made, with a very ill look; had on, when he broke gaol, a pair of irons on his legs. Whoever apprehends said villains, and secures them so that they may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for either.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, May 4, 1792. *

WHEREAS ALICE, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board the seventh of last September, he forewarns all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay none of her contracts from this date.

JOHN CONNELLY.

Trediffrin township, Chester county, May 5, 1792. *

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, living in Churchtown, in the county of Lancaster, on the 21st instant, by an unknown person, a bright bay HORSE, seven years old, having a star and snip, and three white feet, with a saddle and bridle, supposed to be stolen, as the man offered to sell the horse very low, and on being told he must have stolen him, he got afraid of being taken up, and slipped off. The owner is hereby desired t come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold on the first of June, for his charges.

April 28, 1792. * JOHN HUSTON.

New-Britain township, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to accept of an assignment of two Promissory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shultz, of Chesnut-Hill, Hatter, hath against the subscriber; said notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February last, the first for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And forasmuch as said notes were obtained through duress and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unless compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, marked on the back with the saddle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE THOMAS.

Fourth Month 10, 1792. †

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving sundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the supplement to the said act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the several Rivers and Creeks herein after described:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making separate statements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the West branch; from the mouth of the West branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the West branch of the Susquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making separate statements for the improvements from the north of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the said river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood shall strike the said river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheney, from the mouth of the said creek to the portage leading therefrom to Presque-isle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-street.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Chesnut ridge, and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Chesnut ridge; and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive; and from the said falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the navigation of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or such parts thereof respectively, as may be connected, and necessary to correspond, with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Susquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, observing a northerly course.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Presque-isle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General Assembly, and the said supplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittsburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittsburgh which runs between the east side of Allegheny and the west side of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the same, the best and nearest route to the Susquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the east side of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the said Canoe Narrows to Frankstown, so as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Frankstown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the best and most eligible ground, from the east side of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the east side of the east branch of Brodhead's creek, crossing the head waters of Bushkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the most eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the most suitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route intersects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the east side of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap across the Matchunk mountain, to intersect the Nescopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippensburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Callister's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the best and most eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, across the Allegheny mountain, to the west side thereof, at or near Spircher's house---to be laid out, improved and opened on the best and most eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, across the said ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, so as to intersect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the west end of High-street of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the said street about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and township of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding ascent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury township, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a survey made by David Rittenhouse and Thomas Hutchins, in pursuance of instructions from the General Assembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaster to Harrisburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal township, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carlisle, to Rankin's ferry on Susquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend across the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road across the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the east side of Susquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Christiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual survey. The persons making proposals will, therefore, be pleased to state, as accurately as they can, the present condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they desire to undertake; together with its courses, distances and breadth; the specific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing stones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the sureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they respectively apply. The proposals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, must, in like manner, state the present condition of the river or creek, to which the proposals respectively refer; the obstructions in the stream; and the specific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting sluices and wing walls, clearing shoals, &c. For the conveniency of the persons whose proposals shall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and transmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors respectively reside.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1792, entituled, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, the subscribers, commissioners in the said act named and appointed, or three or more of them, will attend at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to receive subscriptions, agreeably to the directions of said act. The books will be kept open for six hours in each day, for three successive days, unless all the shares should be sooner subscribed; and if the whole number should not be subscribed within the said three days, the commissioners will adjourn from time to time, as by the said act is directed, of which public notice will be given. Six hundred shares may be subscribed in the books to be opened at Philadelphia.

On first of the said three days, any person of the age of twenty-one years, shall be at liberty to subscribe in his own name, or in the name or names of any other person or persons by whom he shall be authorized, for one share, on the second day for one or two shares, on the third day for one, two or three shares, and on any succeeding day, while the books are open, for any number of shares. Thirty dollars are to be paid for each share at the time of subscribing; the commissioners therefore request (in order to save time and prevent trouble) that persons subscribing will bring the exact sums necessary to be deposited.

OWEN JONES, jun.
ELLISTON PEROT,
HENRY DRINKER, jun.
ISRAEL WHELEN, and
CADWALADER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1792.

IN pursuance of an act of Assembly, entituled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artifical road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster,"---the subscribers, of the county of Lancaster, the commissioners in the said act named, do give notice, that a book is procured, and will be opened to receive subscriptions, at the house of Mr. Matthias Slough, at the sign of the Swan, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of June next---where the said Commissioners, or some three of them, will attend from the hours of nine to twelve in the forenoon, three to six in the afternoon, on each of the said days, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
ABRAHAM WITMER.

Lancaster, April 20.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape this morning, a certain William Lewis, a prisoner in the sheriff's custody; he is five feet nine or ten inches high, about 35 years of age, of a light complexion, has lived in the township of Upper Darby, in Delaware county, these several years past. Any person apprehending said Lewis, and delivering him to the sheriff of Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 24, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in the borough of Lancaster, an Irish servant Man, named Patrick Kilday, about 19 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has brown hair, a pleasant countenance, is knock knee'd, walks heavy, and his feet are remarkably large; he took with him a new fustian jacket with sleeves, a half worn velvet cross-barred jacket, fustian overalls, a round felt hat with a ribband and buckle, a bottle green coattee, and two shirts. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from

CHRISTIAN STAKE.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Chester, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estates, upon moderate commissions. He procures money to be lent upon interest, the borrower giving approved security; and draws Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement and other instruments of writing, and states (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, upon satisfactory terms.

He has now for sale, a grist and saw-Mill (situated on Chester creek, about four miles from Chester) with a dwelling house, cooper's shop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Also 15 acres of prime woodland, within said borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 18th day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, bounded by land belonging to the Manor Meeting-house, land late of John Gilleylen, deceased, and lands of Andrew Wilson, Francis Long, and others, containing 237 acres and a half, with the usual allowance for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of James M'Croskey, deceased.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, May 2, 1792. *

WHEREAS SOPHIA TEMER, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, he hereby gives notice that he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

April 17, 1792. * WILLIAM TEMER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 15th of April, from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Philadelphia county, an apprentice Lad, named Breace Vansandt, by trade a blacksmith, between 19 and 20 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, red hair, thin face, down look, round shouldered, flat feet, remarkable long heels, his toes turn in, and walks hobbling; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coattee, with white metal buttons, an olive-coloured cottonade vest, thickset breeches, a round about jacket and waistcoat of grey cloth, a pair of blue woollen trowsers, two pair of stockings, one pair light worsted, and a half worn castor hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 20, 1792. ‡ 6w. ROBERT WORRELL.

EASTON STAGE.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he has erected a new STAGE-WAGGON upon springs, which will start the 29th April, weekly from Easton to Philadelphia. It will start on Monday mornings at five o'clock from the subscriber's house in Easton, and arrive in Philadelphia at the house of Mr. Jacob Meitinger, the sign of General Washington, in Vine-street, and return again on Thursday mornings at five o'clock. If convenient he will stop at the following places, viz. John Moor, Thomas Gregg, John Rothrock, George Vogel, and ——— Brackenridge. The price for each passenger is Two Dollars, the same price for 150 weight of goods, and Three-pence for each letter. Way-passengers to pay Three-pence a mile. The subscriber assures the public, that he will use his utmost endeavours to please them.

April 30, 1792. JOHN NICOLAUS.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 29th instant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday last. He is very artful and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the single Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Wood, late of Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make payment to

THOMAS MORGAN, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1792. § 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3234.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1792.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, an Irish Servant Boy, about eighteen years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, he had on, and took with him, a round-about jacket, waistcoat and trowsers, all of one piece, drab colour, a pair of boots, a plain made great coat, and a pair of corduroy breeches; his name is Daniel M'Cown. It is supposed that he will tell people that he has a relation living in Virginia that has bought his time. Any person that will secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, near Marcushook, at the sign of the Blue Ball, in Lower Chichester township; if brought home, reasonable charges paid by ISAAC DUTTON.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

STRICTURES
ON THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS, ON THE *WESTERN EXPEDITION.*

IN my notification to the public of the 15th inst. I promised to expose some palpable errors in the report of the committee of Congress on the late western expedition, in order that a proper judgment might be formed of this legislative mode of investigation. But previous to my entering on the subject, it is proper to observe, that I was never, directly or indirectly, called upon by the committee to furnish any explanations, or to obviate any of the charges or insinuations contained in this report; that the first notice I had of it, was in Mr. Childs's paper of the 12th inst. and that *unsuspecting, unheard* and *unprotected*, I have been stretched on the rack of public investigation, as an object deserving popular resentment.---But though, from circumstances arising from misfortune and indiscretion, (not guilt) my person has been imprisoned, my mind preserves in full vigour its native freedom and independence; nor am I yet so debased, as tamely to crouch under the lash of injury, whilst I am supported by the consciousness not only of innocence, but of merit, in those particulars which are made the subject of accusation.

I shall now proceed to a consideration of some of the points, which the committee roundly assert as facts; reserving to a future occasion, such evidence and observations, as I shall judge necessary for a full refutation of every part of the report of the committee, so far as relates to my conduct, as Contractor for the army.

In order to prove my inattention to the fulfilment of the duties of my station, it is asserted—That on *the 9th of May*, 1791, Mr. Smith of Carlisle, one of my agents, had not received any monies from me; that on *the 8th of May*, 1791, Mr. Kean, another commissary, was in the same situation; and that even so late as *the 9th of June* of the same year, general Nevill, my principal agent at Pittsburgh (which was the place of general rendezvous and deposit) had likewise received *no monies*.

These assertions I aver to be groundless; and in proof, I refer to the following copies of receipts, the originals of which are deposited with Mr. Bronson, at No. 57, in Maiden-Lane, formerly one of my agents under the contract, for inspection of those who may wish explicit satisfaction on this head.

No. I.

Received, Carlisle, 2*d April*, 1791, of colonel William Duer, by the hands of colonel George Gibson, five hundred dollars, on account of provisions to be furnished by me to the army of the United States.

Signed, JAMES SMITH.
500 *Dolls.*

No. II.

Received, Philadelphia, *April*, 19*th*, 1791, of William Duer, Esq. three hundred dollars, in post notes, which I promise to deliver to Mr. James Smith, near Carlisle, taking duplicate receipts therefor.

Signed, HIPPOLITE MALARTIC.

N. B. The receipt of this sum is acknowledged in Mr. Smith's account.

No. III.

Received, *April* 13*th*, 1791, of colonel William Duer, four hundred and seven dollars and forty eight ninetieths, on account of supplies for the troops raising at Winchester in Virginia.

Signed, JOHN KEAN.

No. IV.

13th *April*, 1791, Received of William Duer, two thousand dollars, to be applied in purchasing supplies for the troops on the western frontiers, and for which I promise to account.

Signed, JOHN NEVILL.
2000 *Dolls.*

Exclusive of the above sums, I paid many of Mr. Nevill's drafts, previous to the time at which the committee stated he had received no money, as will appear by his account, deposited with Mr. Bronson, and made large advances to several other persons, for supplies, to be furnished at Pittsburg, and other places; the proofs of which are too voluminous to be inserted in this publication.

Here I might rest the defence on these points; but the following proofs of a more decisive nature, from No. 5, to 9, prove how much I had at heart an honorable fulfilment of my contract; and that the measures which I took for this purpose, were not only successful, but acknowledged by public documents, lodged in the war-office, which the committee might have seen, if an impartial investigation had been the object of their researches.

No. V.

Instructions to Mr. Laban Bronson.

SIR,

The confidence I have, from past experience in your activity, and regard for my interest, has induced me to appoint you my principal agent for managing all purchases on my account in the western country, not only on account of the contract, but on account of the French emigrants.

In managing the former, you will act according to your own discretion, and for my best interest; in the latter, you will from time to time, govern yourself by such special instructions as you shall receive from me.

Your principal and immediate attention must be devoted to supplying all the posts under the contract for the space of four months, and procuring a complete supply of salted provisions, for the months of May and June next, preferring pork, if you can obtain it. To enable you to commence your operations, you have herewith in Philadelphia bank bills, fifteen hundred dollars, and a letter of credit on my agent Mr. Joseph Hardy, at Philadelphia, directing to pay your drafts on him, drawn at not less than ten days sight, for fifteen hundred dollars. You have likewise an order on Mr. Israel Ludlow, directing him to pay into your hands what monies he may have undisposed of of my last remittance, and all that he shall receive from the French emigrants, who are under a convention to pay me for provisions supplied them. With these resources, and that of the merchandize in the care of Mr. Swan, and who must dispose of them under your directions solely, I have no doubt you will be able to execute the objects entrusted to you. If further means are necessary, inform me instantly, and you shall have them.

Immediately on your arrival at Buffaloe or Fort Pitt, you will give notice to Gen. Harmer of your commission, the prospect you have, and the measures you propose adopting; and you will at the same time transmit to me the same intelligence.

From the funds entrusted to Mr. M'Farland, previous to his death, and those in the hands of Mr. Fowler, I am persuaded considerable supplies must have been procured. Obtain, as soon as possible, for me, a state of all our purchases or contracts made on my account, and of the deliveries in consequence, specifying the special nature of the deliveries, and the posts at which they have been received. This you will obtain through Mr. Israel Ludlow, who is appointed to superintend all the issues, and whose province it will be to visit the respective posts. Altho' from Capt. Mills's letter to me it is most probable that a sufficient supply has gone to Post Vincennes, yet it will be necessary to ascertain this circumstance with precision, and to supply any deficiency in such mode as you may think most adviseable.

In short, sir, in executing the business intrusted to you, you will consider yourself unfettered by any other considerations than a regard to my interest, *which is inseparable from an honorable fulfilment of my contract:* and you will use every exertion to retrieve any loss of credit or reputation which I may have suffered from the fate of Mr. M'Farland, or from the scandalous insinuations of such persons as wish my contract to fail.

As the season of the year renders the execution of the office you have undertaken, extremely fatiguing and detaches you from the private pursuits you had in contemplation, I will allow you for two months' service which you have promised to devote to me, one hundred dollars per month, exclusive of your reasonable travelling charges, and before the expiration of that time, I will think of a proper character to succeed you. You have herewith a special commission for the purposes mentioned in those instructions, which you will communicate when circumstances may render necessary, and a general letter of credit to Mr. Wills, at Buffaloe, who I doubt not will give you any aid in executing the trust reposed in you.

I am, &c.
yours with esteem,
WM. DUER.

Mr. Laban Bronson.

In order that some parts of this letter may be more clearly understood, it is necessary to mention that it was written in consequence of a former agent's sudden death; and the effect which it was supposed it might have on the supplies of the army at a very critical period, the Ohio river was frozen that year much earlier than usual; a small part of the necessary supplies had been sent down previous to that event, and a clamorous representation had been made to the heads of the Treasury and War department, of my utter inability to supply the contract.

From what quarter, and with what views these representations were made, I shall probably have occasion to shew at a future period.

No. VII.

Abstract of PROVISIONS for the ARMY, sent forward to the several posts under the contract for 1791—also, shewing the quantity on hand, July 28, 1791.

	Pork. Lbs.	Pork. bbls.	Beef. lbs.	Beef. bbls.	Bbls. of Flour.	Kegs of Flour.	Bbls. Whisky. No. of gallons.	Kegs Whisky. No. kegs	Kegs Whisky. No. gals.	Pounds of Candles	Lbs. Soap	Bushels Salt.	Gallons Vinegar
		13			989		2852				9	3	
	90784		35371							1499			
	3179	13	4471	17	1685	1366	395	561	6028¾	50	297½	1½	108
	122574	13	39842	17	2674	1366	3247	561	6028¾	1549	2150½	10½	197
Total on hand,					1138	374	1068	16	460	140	9200	43½	190
	69				69	174	768	16	ON HAND. 160	140	9200	43½	190
	69				200		300		300				

The above is exclusive of what has been issued to the troops, at Whelon, Buffaloe, Rackoon creek, Fort Pitt, (Reeds, Johnston's, and Loyal Hanon's Stations, up the Allegheny river) also to the troops on their passage down the Ohio, and twenty-eight head of beef cattle on hand at Fort Pitt, and twenty-five head sent to Muskingum.

Pittsburg, July 28, 1761.

JOHN NEVILL.

To WILLIAM DUER, Esq. Contractor.

At Pittsburg, The quantity at Buffaloe is not exactly known, but is nearly as stated.
At Buffaloe.

No. VIII.

Return of provisions on hand the 12th day of December, 1791—at Fort Washington.

400 barrels flour.
30,000 lbs. salt beef.
100 gallons whiskey.
21 boxes soap.
10 bushels salt.

Issues at this place per day, 600 rations.

Copy. Signed EDWD. EVANS.

No. IX.

Extract of a letter from Francis Mentges, Esq. inspector of the troops of the United States, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Washington, June 2d, 1791.

"The present contractor has supplied the several posts with *good and wholesome provisions; and great quantities of provision is on hand.*"

True Extract.

Copy. JOHN STAGG, jun. Chf. Clk.

N. B. This extract was transmitted to me from the war office.

From the above documents the following facts are clearly established:

1st. That as early as the 25th day of May, there was collected at Pittsburgh, (exclusive of other articles of supply) 2395 barrels of flour, and 8628 gallons of whiskey, which is equal to 469,420 complete rations of flour, and 552,192 complete rations of whiskey; whereas the amount of rations required of the troops

No. VI.

Return of PROVISIONS on hand, May 25th, 1791, at and near Pittsburg.

	Beef Lbs. Pork	Lbs. Bacon	Bbs. Flour	Gallons Whisky	Pounds Soap	Pounds Candles
At Pittsburg,			1165	1072		
At Buffaloe Creek,	1000		480	1856½	23 box.	100
Up the Monongahaly river ready to be delivered,	1356	792				
Purchased and ready to be delivered at & near Pittsburg,			300	500		
			450	5200		
Total	2356	792	2395	8628½	23	100

Pittsburg, May 25, 1791.

JOHN STAGG, Chief Clerk.

(Signed) JOHN NEVILL.

(Copy) The Hon. Major Gen. Richard Butler.

N. B. This return was transmitted to the war office, and from that department to me.

whilſt on the expedition, did not exceed, by Gen. St. Clair's requiſition, 360,000 rations.

2d. That previous to the *twenty-eighth day of July*, there had been forwarded to the army (excluſive of all the ſubordinate poſts, being in the mean time victualled) 2674 barrels and 1366 kegs, or half barrels of flour, and 9271 gallons of whiſkey, equal to 657,972 complete rations of flour, and 593,344 complete rations of whiſkey.

3d. That from the 1ſt of January 1791, at the time my contract commenced, to the *2d of June following*, before any of the ſupplies above ſtated could have arrived at the army, all the poſts under the contract had not only been ſupplied with *good and wholeſome proviſions*, but that *great quantities of proviſion were on hand*.

4th. That after the return of the army from the expedition, and only nineteen days previous to the expiration of my contract, which was on the 31ſt day of December laſt, 400 barrels of flour, and 30,000 lbs. of beef were on hand at head quarters, for a garriſon of 600 men; which is equal to 133 days ſupply of flour, and 50 of meat. It is unneceſſary to mention my ſupplies of beef, becauſe the reporters acknowledge *a plentiful ſupply of meat:* this article being furniſhed from Kentucky, is not included in the Pittſburgh returns.

There remain two other charges, which require ſome notice.

One, That there was a *total failure* in the ſupply of horſes, which occaſioned the commander in chief to direct a purchaſe of betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred, for which he ordered my agent to draw bills on me, and of which I refuſed payment. This charge, ſo far as it reſpects my failure, is as void of foundation as the others: But, *at preſent*, I ſhall content myſelf with obſerving—

1ſt. That previous to the order iſſued by Gen. St. Clair, Mr. Wilkins, an agent *ſpecially employed for this purpoſe*, was purchaſing the number of horſes which was judged neceſſary for the expedition, when I undertook the ſupply; and that this circumſtance was publicly known in camp.

2d. That I have made actual payment many months ſince, for all the horſes purchaſed by this gentleman, agreeably to my contract with him—and

Laſtly. That the loſs of horſes, and any interruption in the regular ſupply of flour, is not imputable to the cauſes ſtated by the committee; but to ſome of a very different nature, and for which I am not reſponſible; and that probably this want of flour exiſted principally on the retreat, after the victors had got poſſeſſion of all the proviſion.—If the limits of a newſpaper would admit of my introducing the whole teſtimony neceſſary to ſupport theſe points, in that inconteſtable manner in which it is in my power to do, other obvious conſiderations reſtrain me from it at this time. I recollect, on this occaſion, an obſervation made by Dr. Franklin to Mr. Morris, when ſuperintendant of the finances, on a controverſy about money with the Count of Vergennes, in which, after ſtating the Count's objections, the Dr. ſhrewdly obſerves, that he could have eaſily refuted all he had ſaid, but that if he had *got the better of the argument*, he ſhould have *got nothing elſe*. I ſhall conclude on this head with obſerving, that the *truth of this charge* may eaſily be judged of, by the *accuracy of the other parts of the report of the committee* on thoſe points where the means of official evidence, in direct oppoſition to what they have ſtated, were within their reach. As to the laſt point concerning the due bills iſſued by my agent, and which is the only remaining one which deſerves any comment, I ſhall be but ſhort.

The report ſtates as an article of the contract "That the officers had an election of drawing the whole of the rations to which their rank entitled them, or of receiving the contract price of them in caſh, &c. &c. *This is not ſo.* There is not a *ſingle* article of this kind, or a *ſingle expreſſion*, which can be tortured to imply ſuch an engagement—In proof of this, my original contract is left with Mr. Bronſon for the peruſal of thoſe who wiſh to be ſatisfied as to the truth of this *bold aſſertion.* Indeed ſuch an obligation would be too abſurd for any contractor to ſubject himſelf to;—for if this election was to be in the officers of an army, as the Contractor could not know when their fancy or wants might lead them to prefer *one* to *another*, he would be under the neceſſity of double advances for the ſame object; *one* for the officers rations, the *other* of *caſh* to pay for them, if not demanded, and what would be ſtill worſe, he would not only run the riſk of having the undrawn rations on his hands, but if he paid for them at the contract price, have according to an old ſaying, his *labour for his pains*. All that has ever been uſual in this caſe has been, for the officers and contractor to agree: which has generally been done by allowing in caſh not the contract price, but what the rations was eſtimated to coſt, at the place where the officers were entitled to receive it; this order originated in an intention to make *me* pay to the officers what they had no right to exact; as will appear by the following extract of my agent's letter to me on this ſubject, dated September 26th, 1791.

"General St. Clair has ordered the quarter-maſter of the different battalions to include all the rations allowed the officers in their returns, and directed the commiſſaries to iſſue due bills for the rations not drawn, which it is expected will be paid by you. I ſhould be glad you would give me your directions on this head, and let me know at what rate they are to be paid; for I dont think you ought to ſettle them at the contract price; *there is no clauſe in the contract that can oblige you to do it.*"

Such are the charges and inſinuations made againſt me by the committee; and ſuch the evidence I offer to invalidate them—If it be aſked how Congreſs came to direct a publication of this nature, tending to criminate individuals without knowing in what manner the charges againſt them had been ſubſtantiated, I reply that the report was foiſted in the laſt day of the ſeſſion, when many members were abſent, and the imagination of the few preſent ſo much on the wing homewards as to prevent the exerciſe of that cool reflection which in general marks the proceedings of that reſpectable body: "Thus wretches hang, that Jurymen may dine." As to the motives of the reporters they appear ſufficiently obvious. I preſume they thought it conſiſtent with policy and even with eſtabliſhed precedent, that on this occaſion ſome victim ſhould be marked out as an object of popular reſentment. It would not do to charge Congreſs as the author of the calamity, becauſe they are *foul birds* which *bewray their own neſts.*

It would not do to charge the Preſident *(at leaſt directly)* becauſe his unremitted attention in executing with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs as well as ability, every part of his executive functions, and a conviction of this on the public mind, preclude all hopes of ſucceſs from ſuch an attempt. It would not do to charge General St. Clair; firſt, becauſe a former committee of Congreſs had made a very ſorry figure in ſuch an attack:—

And ſecondly, becauſe he was preſent to vindicate himſelf—who then ſo proper to attack as myſelf?—*None*—Firſt, becauſe I was a Contractor: and Contractors, from Cuſtom immemorial, always bear the blame of loſt battles; Secondly, becauſe my misfortunes had ſubjected me to popular prejudices, and of courſe it was no great crime to charge me with an additional burthen; And laſtly, becauſe I was abſent, and of courſe not capable of defending myſelf.

In theſe points of view (if I may be permitted to uſe a little jocularly a grave obſervation of the committee, and perhaps with as much propriety at leaſt as they do) their order of march appears to have been *judicious and their ground of action well choſen.*

Wm. DUER, late Contractor.
for the Weſtern Army.

New-York, 17th May, 1792.

P. S. The Printers in the ſeveral States who re-print the reports of the committee, will from a ſenſe of juſtice accompany it with theſe Strictures.

MADRID, March 1.

On the 28th paſt, Count Florida Blanca was removed from all his employments, which are now held, ad interim, by Count d'Aranda. The ſame day an edict was publiſhed, by which the ſuperintendency over all the departments of this government is veſted in the council of ſtate, of which his Catholic Majeſty has declared himſelf preſident, and Count d'Aranda ſenior member.

VIENNA, March 6.

With reſpect to the marching of the troops we learn, that thoſe deſtined for the Netherlands have received orders to halt, but thoſe for Frieburgh, are to purſue their march.

PARIS, March 5.

As formerly ſtated, the King, by a very laconic note on Friday laſt, demanded the reſignation of M. de Narbonne. By this act, the Auſtrian party in the Cabinet threw off the maſk, and openly avowed themſelves to the nation. At the ſame time, the King refuſed to accept the reſignation of Monſ. Barttard, who had been declared by the Aſſembly to have loſt their confidence, and there was a bold and open tone aſſumed by the Court, very different from their former policy.

Although on Saturday the Aſſembly impeached M. Deleſſart, the miniſter for foreign affairs, and although the ferment of the public mind was high and violent, no tumults of a ſerious nature took place.

M. Deleſſart has ſet out, under a guard of the Gens d'Armerie, to Orleans, to take his trial before the high court appointed for the trial of ſtate priſoners.

The King has given the red ribband to M. de la Fayette, M. Maillardot, and d'Erneſt.

In the ſitting of the National Aſſembly on Friday laſt, a letter was read, which ſtates that Avignon and Arles are in a ſtate of revolt, advanced guards being poſted round the latter place, the walls of which are completely furniſhed with cannon; two thouſand patriots have been obliged to leave Avignon; the paſſage of Durance was ſhut againſt a battalion of National Guards marching to the frontiers; the white flag was hoiſted, and the patriots were threatened with a maſſacre.

The National Guards of Montpelier, Marſeilles, Nimes and Orange, were however, upon the point of marching, when this letter left the Department Du Guard, and the rebellious citizens of Avignon and Arles were ſhortly expected to be quelled. The regiment of Lamark, and a detachment of huſſars in the former place, are as much ſuſpected of anti-conſtitutional principles.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
March 17.

A letter from Straſburgh announced the flight of 15 officers of the 23d regiment.

A letter from the Accuſateur Public of the criminal tribunal of the department of Garde was read, ſtating that the ſtandard of the counter-revolution is hoiſted at Avignon and Carpentras, and that three thouſand of the people of Marſeilles are preparing to attack the town of Arles with twenty 24 pounders and a number of mortars.

LONDON, March 6—29.

LEOPOLD II.

The two letters, of which the following are extracts, we pledge ourſelves are from a perſon of high rank in Germany, and nearly allied to the Imperial Auſtrian family:

"I have this moment received the diſmal and melancholy news of the death of my——, the Emperor Leopold the Great, the Pacific, the Juſt, the Generous, who died on the 3d inſtant; and am ſo overcome with ſorrow and ſurprize, that I can hardly write theſe few words—Gracious God! What ſtreams of blood will flow! I believe ſuch a period has never exiſted ſince the commencement of the world."

MARCH 10.

"I have received another courier from Vienna, with the particulars of his death. He was taken ill the day he gave audience to the Turkiſh ambaſſador, and it was thought with the rheumatiſm, which occaſioned a mortification in his bowels; but it is generally believed *that he was poiſoned.*

"The populace of Vienna no ſooner heard the ſad news of his death, than they ran with the utmoſt rage and fury to the Leopold Stadt, and aſſembled at the houſe of the Turkiſh ambaſſador, threatening to deſtroy him, on ſuſpicion *that he had poiſoned the Emperor*, but they were prevented by the military, who diſperſed them. The ſtreets of the city were ſo crouded, that no carriages could paſs, and a general mournful lamentation prevailed.

Both in the capital and in the provinces of France, murders are frequent. The kingdom is a prey to poverty and miſery. The nation has been for ſome time really a bankrupt. Civil war, followed by want and famine ſtaring at ſome diſtance, prowl through the land. In the courſe of a few days the wife of a wine merchant has been murdered, and the huſband and his ſervant dangerouſly wounded by three ruffians, who were taken up and carried to priſon. A man with a bundle of aſſignats was purſued, in open day, by another ruffian; and in the midſt of a croud, in Rue Vivienne, was poignarded in the breaſt, and expired immediately.

Monday morning a meſſenger arrived at Lord Grenville's office, with diſpatches from Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's envoy at Vienna.

His diſpatches confirm the accounts of the Emperor's death, and add to them the mention of a report prevailing in the firſt circles at Vienna, that his Majeſty died by the exceſſive irritation of ſome medicine, to the uſe of which, in ſmall quantities, he had for ſeveral months accuſtomed himſelf.—His death was on the firſt of the month.

Of the moſt intereſted in the lamented death of Leopold, his ſiſter, the Queen of France, certainly will feel on every account with the greateſt ſenſibility of ſorrow. She has loſt in him the ſole preſerver of her life and honor. The terrors of his vengeance alone prevented her expulſion, or perhaps aſſaſſination, in the furious ſtruggles of the Revolution.

Should inveſtigation ſhew the Emperor's death to have been occaſioned by foul intrigues of any party in France, the general indignation of Europe may haſten the criſis of that country's conſtitution, much ſooner than if Leopold had continued in exiſtence.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 6.

"The new King Francis I. of Hungary and Bohemia, has appointed Count Francis Colloredo, formerly his Preceptor, to be his Cabinet Miniſter.

"Soon after the death of the Emperor, the King requeſted to ſee the Pruſſian General Biſchoffswerder, and deſired him to write word to the King of Pruſſia, that he was fully reſolved to confirm and adhere to the Convention of Pilnitz, and every thing that had been agreed upon, in conſequence of the Convention between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the late Emperor. To this candid declaration the King added many expreſſions of friendſhip, which he deſired might be reported to the Pruſſian Monarch; beſides this, none of the Miniſters (that from the Court of Berlin excepted) were permitted to hire poſt horſes until all the Court meſſengers were ſent off.

A courier from the court of Berlin arrived at the Hague on the 2d current, and brought intelligence that the King of Pruſſia is fully determined to join his arms to thoſe of the Emperor, to bring about in France, if not a counter-revolution, at leaſt ſuch a modification in the conſtitution as to reſtore the King all the power of which he has been deprived by the new regulations; and that in conſequence, Holland is to furniſh the troops neceſſary to garriſon the towns of Auſtrian Brabant, whoſe preſent garriſons the Emperor will employ to reinforce the army of the Princes. The orders for this purpoſe have been already iſſued, and the regiments which are to march, together with the proviſions, ammunition, &c. are all ready.

Poſitive advices are received from the borders of the Rhine, that a counter revolution will certainly be attempted early in the preſent ſpring. The army of the French Princes, which was a few weeks ſince ordered to be diſperſed for the political purpoſes of the moment, is now reunited, and conſiſts of 14 000 ſtrong in the neighborhood of Coblentz. The army is wholly compoſed of gentlemen, volunteers in the cauſe.

M. de Calonne is the very ſoul of this cauſe. He lives in great ſplendour at Coblentz, and entertains all the principal gentlemen by turns. There is no want of money to carry on all the requiſite operations of this army, the expences of which is one million of livres Tournois per month. The aſſiſtance which has been hitherto granted, has come principally from the Kings of Spain, Sardinia, Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The Stadtholder remains a ſilent ſpectator of this cauſe, nor does he even carry on any correſpondence with the French Princes. His affairs at home require his whole attention.

The ground is marked out, and ſeveral regiments of France have arrived on the plains near Perpignan, in order to form a camp of 15,000 men; a very general fall of timber has taken place, in order to erect a paliſado round the town. It has been aſſerted that this armament is only to protect the frontiers—but more authentic advices declare, that an attack on Spain is deſigned, for her protection given to the emigrants.

Monday's diſpatches from Bruſſels adviſe, that all Brabant was in a ſtate of inſurrection, in conſequence of the Emperor's death; and that the moſt alarming conſequences were to be apprehended. Paris was likewiſe thrown into the utmoſt perturbation by the advice of this great political event.

At the head of a formidable combination of Princes, leagued by mutual intereſt againſt the new conſtitution of the French nation, the death of his Imperial Majeſty muſt be uncommonly favourable to the intereſts of that people, who will undoubtedly look upon it as a critical circumſtance, auſpicuous to their new-born liberty, and highly favourable to the deſtinies of the Empire.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 16.

Yeſterday the Directors of the Manufacturing Society met at Newark, for the purpoſe of fixing the permanent ſeat of ſaid Society in this ſtate.

Agreeably to an order of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, 16 braſs field pieces are caſting for the uſe of the Artillery of that commonwealth.

The country, perhaps, never had a more pleaſing aſpect than at preſent—graſs and winter grain in general wears a pleaſing appearance; and from the mild ſoutherly winds that have prevailed for ſome days paſt, there is a proſpect of a redundancy of apples, peaches, &c.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.

By Major M'Cully, just returned from visiting the posts at Yellow creek and Big Beaver, we are informed, that no depredations have been committed by the Indians near these posts this spring, and but few signs seen—The Major also left the south west frontier of Washington county on Thursday the 4th of May, and no discoveries have been made there since the unhappy stroke of Leg's blockhouse on Dunkard creek.

Mr. Scull,

I find, by the information given you by some person, and inserted in your Gazette of the 28th of April, wherein it is stated that three companies of levies are actually raised, but many of them without guns——Captain Paul's company particularly he aludes to, as not having one stand of public arms, and many of his men altogether unarmed——This representation makes it necessary, in my opinion, to give the public a true state of the arms and accoutrements of Captain Paul's company when they marched to take post on the frontier of Washington county.

When Captain Paul's company marched from Pittsburgh, the 28th of March, they had in their possession seventy-two as good rifles, in general, as any on this side the Allegheny mountains—many of them new, and otherwise well equipped, their not being public arms did not make them less useful, on the contrary, they were better and more useful than any public arms yet received. It is true, Captain Paul had yet six men unarmed, and he suggested an idea to me of having it in his power to procure that number of rifles on his march through Washington county.——As soon as Captain Paul informed me that he had not succeeded in his expectations, I applied to Col. Baird, Lieutenant of Washington county, and obtained the number of arms wanting to compleat it, which are now in their possession——and I am well convinced, that if inroads have been made on the frontiers, it was not for want of arms, nor do I believe there was any want of vigilance or exertion in the officers or men, but rather the want of numbers to defend so extensive and difficult a frontier. I can assure the public, that the corps under my command are armed and well equipped, some of the arms, it is true, are not of so good a quality as I could wish, but better is expected in a short time. The frontier inhabitants may be assured, that every exertion shall be used by me, and the corps under my command, to afford the protection that our numbers, and the state of the country will admit of.

GEORGE M'CULLY, Major
Commanding Rifle Corps.

P. S. My being absent in Washington county put it out of my power to make this statement in the last paper.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

We have the pleasure to communicate to the public, that leters have been received, at the War-Office, from Major Hamtramck, commanding at Post Vincennes, on the river Wabash, dated 30th of March last, stating that he had made a pacific agreement with the Wea and Eel river Indians, and expected that the Pyankeshas would immediately become parties thereto—These tribes, with their subdivisions of villages, embrace a considerable part of the Wabash Indians, who have hitherto been hostile.

It would appear, from the information of the Chiefs of the said tribes, that the Kickapoos of the Wea have removed to the Illinois river—but that if they should return to their former situation, the Wea and Eel river Indians have stipulated, that the said Kickapoos shall become parties to the agreement made with Major Hamtramck; or, that they themselves will drive them out of the country.

On Friday arrived here, in eight weeks from Sierra Leona, the brig Catherine, Capt. Nichols, one of the fleet which sailed from Halifax in the month of February last, with about 1100 free blacks, destined to form a settlement on the Coast of Africa, under the superintendance of Lieutenannt John Clarkson, agent of the Sierra Leona Company in England. The whole of the fleet, thirteen sail, arrived safe at the place of destination, though numbers of the blacks died on the passage. The landing of these people was at first opposed by the natives, but they were on peaceable terms when Capt. Nichols sailed from the Coast. The country appeared very fertile, and the new inhabitants were employed in clearing the ground and making the necessary preparations for the accommodation of their wives and children. Upon the whole, the settlement bore a very promising aspect, and the enterprize, so far, appeared to answer the expectations of its benevolent projectors.——No vessel belonging to the Company had yet arrived from England.

Capt. Nichols has a paper from the agent, certifying his humanity and attention to the blacks during their passage on board his vessel.

We hear that the Revenue Cutter has received orders to pilot vessels from New-Castle to Bombay hook, and back again. The person who has the care of the buoys, &c. in the Bay and River, has also been directed to pilot them from the last mentioned place to sea, and to conduct vessels inward bound to Bombay hook. Agreeably to these orders the Revenue Cutter and the inspector of buoys, &c. have already been active in the business.

On the 3d inst. 34 students, all of one class, received degrees of batchelor of arts, and 10 degrees of master of arts, in Dickinson College at Carlisle.

By the ship Brothers, Captain Anderson, arrived here in seven weeks from Lisbon, we learn, that Doctor Willis had arrived there from England, for the purpose of taking under his care the Queen of Portugal, who has been for some time labouring under the dreadful effects of a confirmed derangement of mind, as our readers have been informed through the medium of the British prints.——The Doctor found her Majesty in a very alarming situation——for the Physicians, dreading her displeasure, had insinuated their medicines into her victuals, which her Majesty having discovered, actually refused to take the sustenance necessary for her existence, and upon Dr. Willis's arrival, she was in a starving condition. The Dr. having dismissed her former attendants, immediately altered the mode of treatment, and by severe measures obliged his royal patient to swallow what he deemed necessary, and the effects were soon visible, the Queen being so far recovered, when Capt Anderson left Lisbon, as to recognize those about her person, and to submit patiently to the Doctor's directions.—Great attention was paid to Doctor Willis for this successful exertion of his abillities, and it was said that his reward would be very ample.

It must be remarked that the Prince Regent of Portugal had acquired much credit for the affectionate regard which he displayed in the course of the illness of his royal mother—having at all times shewn the most solicitous anxiety for the recovery of her health.

——— a letter from a gentleman of the first information at Lisbon, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 18.

"After certain intelligence had been received at Gibraltar, that Muley Yazed had defeated his brother's army on the 12th of last month, about the end of last month the unexpected news arrived there of his having died on the 16th, in consequence of his wounds: as likewise the death of his antagonist, Muley Ishem, who is reported by some to have been killed in the battle, and by others, to have died also of the wounds he received in battle, What is asserted to be less doubtful is, that Muley Ishama has actually been proclaimed Emperor at Tangier. He is also asserted to be a much more unexceptionable character than the two brothers who have fallen, and likely to cultivate peace, upon reasonable terms, with all nations.—The same letters mention the 22d instant as the day agreed upon for the delivering up of Oran to the regency of Algiers."

Since our last Captian Howell, of the ship Sampson, arrived here from Canton, in four months and twenty days. On the 25th April, spoke the sch. Polly, from Baltimore bound to Guadaloupe. On the 1st of May, in lat. 63. lon. 33. spoke Sloop Polly, from New-London, bound to Tobago, out 8 days, and on the 14th do. in lat. 34. lon. 38. spoke two Brigs from Charleston, bound to Europe.

We are authorised to inform the public, that the committee of Merchants and Wardens of the Port, who were requested to accompany the Superintedant of the Delaware light-house, &c. for the the purpose of affixing some leading marks for shipping in the river Delaware, have stationed a boat with a white flag upon the eastermost part of the shoal called the Horse-shoe, in 12 feet water at low tide, and opposite to the upper part of League-Island: another boat with a white flag upon the northermost point of the shoal called Reeves' or Red-Bank Bar, in the same depth of water between Eagle-Point and Red-Bank, and a buoy upon the lower part of the shoal called Tinnycums Spitt, in about 13 feet water at low tide, and neareſt to the channel side of said Spitt—this buoy is about 1 mile from the lower part of little Tinnycum-Island

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and for defraying the expences of government," adequate provision is made for paying, redeeming, and discharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say---

1. All the certificates issued by this state, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any existing laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of six per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the deferred stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or silver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred stock, on which such additional six per cent. certificates were respectively granted by the state as aforesaid.

3. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the three per cent. stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at such rate as the same may be purchased; provided the same does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or silver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. stock, on which such additional three per cent. certificates were, respectively, granted by the state as aforesaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the interest due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of such bills, and of the interest due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, it is further provided, that, if Congress shall, on or before the 1st day of July next, renew and again open the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, or shall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the assumption of the non-subscribed debts owing to such state creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, subscribable to the subscription so renewed, or entitled to the benefit of such other provision, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said certificate or certificates from the state treasurer; upon this condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do subscribe to the loan so renewed, or acquiesce in the terms of such other provision, and thereupon, on or before the first day of July next, transfer to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they shall receive from the United States, in consequence of such subscription, or all and singular the interests and benefits to be derived from such other provision, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congress, in and by an Act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," passed on the eighth day of May instant, has renewed and again opened, the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed, pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, entituled an Act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall be enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said Act is provided, until the first day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1st day of August next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is made as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depositing with the Register General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the said 1st day of August next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is also made as aforesaid in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled, upon depositing with the State Treasurer, his, her, or their respective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof respectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the said first day of August next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, subscribable to the subscription to the said loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, and renewed as aforesaid, in and by the said recited act of Congress, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said last mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the state Treasurer; upon the condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do respectively subscribe to the said loan so renewed, and thereupon on or before the said 1st day of August next, transfer to the state Treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they shall receive from the United States in consequence of such subscription,

And Notice is hereby also given, that from and after the said 1st day of August next, all interest, and all right and claim to interest, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned, will cease and determine, and be thenceforth extinguished: And the holder and holders of the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who shall neglect to apply as aforesaid, on the said 1st day of August next, for the purpose of having the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforesaid, will forfeit and lose all the benefit and advantage of the said recited Act of the General Assembly, unless such holder, or holders, shall, on or before the first day of January next, enter the same in a book for that purpose to he kept by the Treasurer; in which last mentioned case, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, so entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries respectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever discharged, in the same manner, at the like rates, and upon the same conditions, as if application had been regularly made in pursuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the state debts will be ready at the treasury before the expiration of the term prescribed by the legislature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the state debt, who shall be desirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Register General, on or after the 1st day of July next.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the tenth of April last, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set fellow, fair skin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, spotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol of this county, that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock township, May 19, 1792. *

This day is published, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Chesnut-street, near Fourth street, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar.)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Case of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somersetshire, who was possessed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Also, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the vestry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Bristol, extracted from the manuscripts of several persons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has also for sale---Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest, 5/7½. The Christian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas a Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart, 1/10½. Harrison's English Grammar, 1/6. Hunter on the Venereal Disease, with plates, 18/9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Rush, 1/10½. Medical Inquiries and Observations, by ditto, 8/4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2/9½. Collection of Hymns for the use of the Methodist Society, 3/9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted. May 22. 4w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings, and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles. Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, the near hind foot white, a white nose, has a hollow place near his withers, which is visible when without a collar: the mark of geers may be easily seen on his side, rump and thighs; shod all round, the toes of the shoes steeled, but considerably worn down. Supposed to be stolen at the same time, a man's saddle, about half worn, has been lately mended on the hind part, the saddle-cloth of cross barred stuff, and a striped surcingle, which confines the skirts; a double milled dark coloured drab great coat, almost new, with fall down collar, which is made to button, the buttons are mohair and commonly called imperial; the button holes are on a distinct piece of cloth annexed to the under side of the coat, by which they are covered; and a chain blind halter, nearly new. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and other property, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Eight Dollars for the horse, and Four Dollars for the other articles.

WILLIAM HILL.

Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, May 17, 1792.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall secure and prosecute to conviction the person or persons who stole the above described horse. Apply to John Hunt, in Darby, Delaware county, treasurer of the Society for recovering stolen horses. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th instant, a sadole, better than half worn, with a blue sweat cloth. Likewise, a new silver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large seal: The man who is suspected is a middle sized well set man, supposed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, short black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with silk ribbon of a still lighter shade: had on a light coloured coating surtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue stockings, a very good pair of black grain shoes, and large oval buckles with false straps; his shirt ruffled at the bosom. Was likewise stolen, a black Horse, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the said theif, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owners receive their property again, shall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horse, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
May 15. * ROBERT IREDELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Willistown township, Chester county, on the 11th instant, a Bay MARE COLT, supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 23. † DANIEL HOOPES.

STOP THE THIEF!

A CERTAIN MICHAEL RYAN, who was hired with the subscriber, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, went off in the night of the 9th instant, and stole and took with him the following articles, viz. three flaxen shirts, a pair of light calf skin boots, a striped jacket with linen backs, one pair of Russia linen trowsers, and one pair of shoes. Said Ryan is about five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty years of age, was born in the West of Ireland, and talks in that dialect, is very talkative, and professes to be exceeding active. Whoever apprehends said thief, and secures him in any gaol, so as the owner may obtain his property, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN LOCKHART.

Fifth Month 12th, 1792. *

FOR SALE,

ABOUT five thousand feet of Inch and Quarter Boards, of the first quality; the boards have been cut one year, and are perfectly seasoned. Enquire of the Printers.

May 12th, 1792. * 2w.

THE co-partnership between JAMES TYBOUT and RICHARD HUNT being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having demands against the said firm are desired to furnish their accounts forthwith to Richard Hunt; and all persons indebted to the said co-partnership are desired to pay the same to the said Richard Hunt, Fourth-street, No. 28.

N. B. It is requested that those indebted to the above firm, will make payment by the first day of June next.

May 15, 1792

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have any demands against the estate of HENRY CORSON, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts, properly attested, on Monday, the 11th day of June next, for settlement, at the Robin Hood tavern, in said county; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, on said day, to John Corson, administrator, at said place, or before that day, at his house, in Northampton township, Bucks county; otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, immediately after said date.

JOHN CORSON.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a hearty SERVANT GIRL, this country born, who has about five years to serve. Enquire of the printers.

May 14, 1792. *

WAS brought to the subscriber's stable, on the 8th instant, (by a Negro man, who said he lived at Duck-creek Cross Roads) a sorrel HORSE, with a small snip down his face, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and appears to be drawn in the chains. The owner is desired to come, prove his property pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his keeping, according to law.

JOHN RYAN.

Bull's-Head, Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

AS my audience begged I would publish my MORAL LECTURES, my interest and promise obliged me to do so. Many German gentlemen bought them in English, and after they had read them, requested I would get them translated and printed in the German language, which is now done.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

N. B. These Lectures in the English and in the German languages are sold by Mr. Wm. Woodhouse, No. 6. south Front-street, and said Macpherson, No. 417, south Front-street, price *one quarter of a dollar.*

The Rev. Dr. Helmuth's address to the Germans I have got translated by Mr. Goetz, and is as follows:

I have perused these lectures, and being requested by the author to express my sentiments, as well respecting the matter therein contained, as concerning the merit and exactness of this translation, I cannot help declaring my opinion (to the best of my small discernment) that the subjects here treated of are of the most interesting nature, and the manner in which the work is executed proves the author to be a thinking man, who knows how to prize not only religion in general, but that of Jesus Christ.

The translator, Mr. G. F. Goetz, shews himself to be a compleat master of our copious and expressive language, and appears to possess besides, the talents of an able and accurate translator.

Our German American fellow-citizens ought not, in my opinion, to hesitate in purchasing this work, which, in itself, is highly valuable, and more so, on account of the elegant German dress that it now appears in. No one will ever have reason to regret the money spent in the purchase, or the time employed in the perusal of this little book.

HENRY HELMUTH.

Just arrived in the Ship Molly, Captain Pitt, from Lisbon,

A FEW pipes and quarter casks of Lisbon Wine, far superior in quality to what is generally imported; also a few bales of the very best Corks, to be sold by

GEORGE MEADE,

Who has also for sale, choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter cask.
London Market Madeira Wine, by the pipe.
Choice Old Sherry Wine, by the quarter cask.
Boston Beef, and Burlington Pork, &c. &c.

May 8, 1792. 4w.

Just Imported in the ship Adriana, from Liverpool, and for Sale

By Ephraim Clark,

(Successor to Mr. John Wood, who has declined business,)
At the corner of Front and Chesnut streets,

SILVER watches	Watch and time-piece glasses
Japanned clock faces	Ditto springs
Cast brass, eight day and thirty hour clocks	Gold and gilt hands
	Fuze chains and hooks
Slit pinions and forged work	Verges and balances
Clock bells and hands	Wheels and pinions
Large and small bench vizes	Silver and metal pendants
Large and small plyers	Gold ditto
Ditto screw plates	Case springs and butters
Ditto screw-drivers	Emery and rotten stone
Ditto shears and saws	Crocus Martis and borax
Anvils and beek irons	Pummice stone
Turkey oil stones	Spelter and spelter solder
Steel and brass calipers	Steel, iron and brass wire
Verge and wheel riveting stocks	Block and grain tin,
Frame and pincer guages	A general assortment of clock and watch-makers files.
Case stakes and hammers	
Engravers and scratch brushes	

Gilt and steel Chains and Keys, Strings and Seals.

The above, and every other article in the clock and watch business, are imported from the manufactories, and sold on the most moderate terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to. May 8. †

April 21, 1792.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving sundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the supplement to the said act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals or with companies, for the purpose of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the several Rivers and Creeks herein after described:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals in writing, directed to the following objects respectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making separate statements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the West branch; from the mouth of the West branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the West branch of the Susquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making separate statements for the improvements from the north of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the said river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood shall strike the said river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheney, from the mouth of the said creek to the portage leading therefrom to Presque-isle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-street.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Chesnut ridge, and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making separate statements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Chesnut ridge; and from Chesnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making separate statements for the improvements from the Kiskiminetas to the second falls inclusive; and from the said falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the navigation of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the said recited act of the General Assembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or such parts thereof respectively, as may be connected, and necessary to correspond, with the stage of improvement of the navigation of the several waters before described:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Susquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, observing a northerly course.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Presque-isle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain sums of money are appropriated by the said recited act of the General Assembly, and the said supplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads hereinafter mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that proposals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will also be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittsburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittsburgh which runs between the east side of Allegheny and the west side of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the same, the best and nearest route to the Susquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the east side of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the said Canoe Narrows to Franksown, so as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Franksown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the best and most eligible ground, from the east side of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the east side of the east branch of Brodhead's creek, crossing the head waters of Bushkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the most eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the most suitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route intersects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the east side of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap across the Matchunk mountain, to intersect the Nescopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippensburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Callister's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the best and most eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, across the Allegheny mountain, to the west side thereof, at or near Spircher's house---to be laid out, improved and opened on the best and most eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the west side of the Chesnut-ridge, across the said ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, so as to intersect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the west end of High-street of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the said street about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and township of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding ascent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury township, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a survey made by David Rittenhouse and Thomas Hutchins, in pursuance of instructions from the General Assembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaster to Harrisburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal township, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carlisle, to Rankin's ferry on Susquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend across the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road across the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the east side of Susquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Christiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual survey. The persons making proposals will, therefore, be pleased to state, as accurately as they can, the present condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they desire to undertake; together with its courses, distances and breadth; the specific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing stones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the sureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they respectively apply. The proposals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, must, in like manner, state the present condition of the river or creek, to which the proposals respectively refer; the obstructions in the stream; and the specific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting sluices and wing-walls, clearing shoals, &c. For the conveniency of the persons whose proposals shall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and transmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors respectively reside.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS SOPHIA TEMER, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, he hereby gives notice that he will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

April 17, 1792. * WILLIAM TEMER.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Wood, late of Montgomery county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, to make payment to

THOMAS MORGAN, Administrator.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1792. § 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3235.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1792.

STOCKHOLM, March 20.

THE following account of the attempt to aſſaſſinate the King, in the night of the 16th of March, was read in the Royal Chancery and publiſhed by authority in the public papers of the 18th.

"Laſt Friday the 16th of March, at three quarters paſt eleven o'clock at night, a ſhort time after the King had entered the Maſked Ball in the Royal Opera Houſe, an unknown maſk forced his way thro' the croud of maſks which ſurrounded the King, and fired a piſtol at him, the charge whereof entered a little above the left hip and touched the back bone.

"Although ſo ſeverely wounded, the King had yet ſtrength enough to walk to the next cloſet, where he reclined on a ſopha, and converſed with ſome of the gentlemen of the Court, as well as ſome of the principal officers of State, who had obtained leave to follow him, with the greateſt chearfulneſs until the Surgeons arrived, when the wound was examined and the firſt dreſſing laid on.—His Majeſty was then carried to the Palace, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he was bled.

"Immediately after the ſhot was fired there were found in the Opera Room two piſtols, one of which the aſſaſſin had made uſe of; but the other was yet loaded with two buck-ſhot, a quantity of ſmall ſhot and ſome points of cut nails.

"The aſſaſſin, a diſcharged Captain, John Jacob Ankerſtrom, was diſcovered the next day, the 17th of March about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and arreſted. He confeſſed his crime, and acknowledged that the piſtol he fired had been loaded with two bullets, the one round, the other beat ſquare, beſides with 12 grain of ſhot and 7 ſmall nail-points; that the other piſtol had been loaded nearly in the ſame manner; and that he held beſides a knife in the other hand, which he had bought but a week before, and had cauſed it to be ground with an edge on each ſide.

"Though the wound has not been fully cleared yet of the many parts of the charge, the Surgeons nevertheleſs have been able to aſſure the diſtreſſed Royal Family, as well as the aſtoniſhed inhabitants of this capitol, that the ſhot did not touch thoſe parts whoſe violation might have produced more dangerous conſequences for the life of the King.

"His Majeſty is as well as his circumſtances will permit, and has enjoyed now and then ſome reſt in his ſleep.

"His Majeſty not only ſuſtained the examination of the wound, and other pains with that perfect ſerenity and ſtrength of mind, which have diſtinguiſhed ſo many accidents of the life of the King, but he likewiſe received the Royal Family, numbers of the Court, officers of State, and Foreign Miniſters at his bed-ſide. His Majeſty in the ſame manner himſelf regulated the Royal Regency, dictated their inſtructions, and ſigned both inſtruments with his own hand.

"The examinations reſpecting this horrid deed, and all that has any connection therewith, continue in the forenoon and afternoon before the Royal Court of Chancery, and the public will receive in this manner all poſſible elucidation reſpecting an event, which nearly concerns every faithful ſubject, and which, until this important moment, never had been heard of in the kingdom of Sweden."

COBLENTZ, March 22.

After the aſſurance of a ſpeedy aſſiſtance, which the French princes and nobles have received within theſe few days, they are in the greateſt expectation of marching ſoon; they flatter themſelves that this will happen at fartheſt in the middle of May. None get leave of abſence even for a ſhort time; they are obliged to remain with the corps to whom they belong. They ſay the forts are all in readineſs for them, and it is reported that they are to approach the frontiers of France by the way of Switzerland, and that negociations have been entered into by the Swiſs, to furniſh this army with proviſions and other neceſſaries. Whether all this is true, we will not preſume to determine, but this is certain, the other powers will not ſuffer the French nobility to join their armies.

The French noblemen, who are in Brabant, are daily expected here.

VIENNA, March 21.

Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the ſultan has cauſed the famous Baſſa of Ackiſka to be ſtrangled, and his head to be expoſed on the walls of the ſeraglio. This Baſſa, partly by his reports, which he ſent in, and partly even by his undertakings, had accelerated the commencement of hoſtilities, and greatly irritated the Ottoman miniſtry againſt the Ruſſians. No ſooner the news arrived in Conſtantinople that the treaty of peace was ſigned, but the order was given to have this Baſſa beheaded, and his ſucceſſor directed not to undertake any thing which might in any way interrupt the peace and ſecurity of the Ruſſian from the Cuban. As the beheaded Baſſa was a great favorite of the grand Vizier, many people are afraid that he will ſhare the ſame fate.

At Simmering, nine houſes burnt down; when the King was preſent at the fire, in the night, on horſe-back, a number of peaſants threw themſelves at his feet, ſupplicating him that he would be to them, what their never to be forgotten Emperor Joſeph was to them.

PARIS, March 16.

On the 13th inſtant the Court went into mourning on account of the death of the Emperor, but only a few ventured to appear publicly therein. The Jacobins had declared publicly in the Coffee-houſes and other places, that all thoſe deſerved to be knocked down, who were poſſeſſed of ſo little patriotiſm as to appear in mourning. On the day the mourning firſt began the huckſter women forced every one who paſſed by, to buy a noſegay, and to wear it as a demonſtration of joy on account of the death of the Emperor. The people in general were ſo well aſſured that the death of the Emperor would be favorable to the cauſe of France, that aſſignats roſe laſt Tueſday 10 per cent. but to-day they are again at their old price.

PARIS, March 25.

The miniſter of the war department informed the National Aſſembly on the 18th inſtant, in the King's name, that orders were given to form a camp in the ſouthern parts of France.

On the 19th, a motion was made for an amneſty in behalf of the rioters impriſoned at Avignon. The majority of the Aſſembly, after long debates, reſolved at laſt an amneſty for all that had happened before the 8th of November.

On repreſentation of the miniſter, Mr. du Mourier, the King has created a new office, that of a director-general of foreign affairs, and appointed in that place M. Bonnecarrere, a boſom friend of Mirabeau, deceaſed.

The articles of impeachment againſt M. de Leſſart, are as follow:

1. That he had not given any notice to the National Aſſembly of the different treaties, conventions, and circular letters, which prove that ſince July 1791, an agreement had taken place againſt France, between the Emperor and ſeveral other powers; that he on the contrary had endeavoured to lull the Aſſembly into reſt, by continually giving aſſurances of the peaceable ſentiments of the Emperor.

2. That he had not urged the court of Vienna in the interval from the 1ſt of November to the 21ſt of January, to renounce that part of the the treaty which was prejudicial to the ſovereignty and ſafety of France.

3. That he had concealed from the National Aſſembly the official note of the King of the 5th January.

4. That he had not ordered the French ambaſſador at Vienna, in his confidential note of the 21ſt Jan. 1792, to intimate to the Emperor how materially this convention of theſe powers was offenſive to the ſovereignty and ſafety of France, in order to deter the Emperor from it.

5. That he had communicated to the Auſtrian miniſters a falſe or dangerous partial relation on the ſituation of France, by his confidential note directed to Mr. Noailles, which had ſerved rather to provoke the convention of theſe powers againſt France, than to compromiſe her intereſt.

6. That he had diſplayed and uttered unconſtitutional principles, in reſpect to that period which preceded the acceptation of the conſtitutional royal dignity.

7. That he had deſired in his note of the 21ſt Jan. in a manner quite unbecoming the miniſter of the French nation, peace and continuance of alliance with a houſe that had offended France, and that he had made propoſals concerning that alliance which were contrary to the dignity and intereſt of the nation.

8. That he had deceived the National Aſſembly by the King's meſſage of the 20th Jan. when he declared that he had governed his conduct by the baſis of the invitation of the 21ſt Jan. while he had followed diſpoſitions quite oppoſite to it.

9. That he had negociated the demands of explanation in ſo ſlow a manner, that France in 1792 found herſelf in the ſame uncertainty ſhe was in the month of December, by giving time to the foreign powers to cement their union, to prepare for war, to fortify their places, and cauſe troops to march.

10. That he had betrayed the confidence of the King, by expoſing the latter by his conduct and declarations, made in the name of the King, as if he would favor the union of the foreign powers, and by theſe means had contributed to deprive him of the public confidence.

11. That he had not adopted and continued neceſſary meaſures to diſperſe the aſſemblings of the fugitives in a real and ſignificant manner, and to deſtroy their offenſive inſtruments and ſtores.

12. That he had not informed the National Aſſembly of the criminal conventions that had taken place between ſeveral miniſters of France to foreign countries, and the emigrants, and that he had not immediately procured their recall.

13. That he had not employed meaſures of effect and worthy the French nation, to procure reſpect to thoſe of the French who were inſulted, when abroad in Spain, Portugal, Florence, and in the Low Countries, and to avenge the injuries done to them; that he had not adopted meaſures to procure reſpect to the national colours in all countries, where it had met with inſults; that he had not requeſted the National Aſſembly to concert effective meaſures in reſpect to theſe different affronts, by not acquainting them with the facts relating thereto.

14. That he had neglected the intereſt of France in his foreign connexions with Turkey, Poland and Great Britain, even having refuſed to ſubmit to two decrees of the National Aſſembly, which requeſted him to communicate thoſe particulars of his correſpondence which relate to the fugitives, as they were calculated to diſcover the agents of the executive powers concerned in it.

15. That he had poſtponed, in quality of a miniſter of interior affairs, during ſeveral months, to execute officially the decree relative to the diſorders at Avignon, and ſo had contributed to the continuation of the ſame.

For theſe charges againſt Claudius de Leſſart, miniſter of interior affairs, an impeachment is to be laid, for having neglected and betrayed his duties, and endangered the independence, dignity, ſecurity and conſtitution of the French nation.

VIENNA, March 15.

On the 11th inſtant a meſſenger arrived here from Paris with letters from the King, dated the firſt of March, the contents whereof inſure a continuation of peace with France; the ſubſtance thereof is, that whereas His Imperial Majeſty had diſperſed the emigrants, prohibited their arming, and in general taken ſuch meaſures, as correſponded with the conſtitution and the wiſhes of the French Nation, France deſires nothing more than to maintain the peace with the Empire; but not a word is mentioned in this letter, as it is ſaid, of the indemnification of thoſe German Princes, who had poſſeſſions in Alſace and Lorrain. The reſidence of M. de Marbois ſeeming ſuperfluous after the deceaſe of the Emperor, he took his departure on the 13th inſt.

LONDON, April 1.

Having enquired into the particulars of the news ſaid to have been received from India, we find that the diſpatches from Mr. Brook, lieut. governor of St. Helena, ſtate ſimply, that by a paſſenger on board a foreign ſhip from India, he had heard that Earl Cornwallis had blocked up Tippoo Saib in Seringapatam in the beginning of December; but the account was ſo vague, that the directors gave no credit either to that or the account brought home by the Earl Cornwallis Indiaman. The rumours, however, had the effect of raiſing the ſtock on Saturday.

It is not probable that any accounts will reach England of the operations of the grand army before the middle of May.

Germany will not be long without an Emperor. Our letters from Vienna inform us, that the elector of Mayence, as high Chancellor of the Empire, has expedited the imperial reſcripts at all the electoral courts, to inform them of the neceſſity of proceeding expeditiouſly to the election of a chief of the Germanic body, and at the ſame time to communicate that the month of July is the lateſt period to adopt for that ceremony.

The duke of Deux Ponts is the only rival candidate who can poſſibly ſtand any chance of being ſucceſsful; but his influence will not counterpoiſe that of the Arch-duke, except Pruſſia ſhould declare openly in favor of the former. It is therefore the policy of the German court to maintain the moſt perfect harmony with the court of Berlin, and to this ſolely may be attributed all the favours ſhewn to the Pruſſian Ambaſſador ſince the death of Leopold.

Notwithſtanding the continental newspapers declare that the Auſtrian troops are now upon the march for the Low Countries, all our private letters contradict the aſſertion; not a ſingle regiment is in fact in motion, and we can confidently declare that the German papers are paid by the emigrants, to keep France in a ferment.

The inſurrection in Heſſe Caſſel is of the moſt ſerious kind. There is not one of the deſpots of Germany ſo juſtly abhorred by his people, and even by his army, as this prince. Having made a trade in human blood, infinitely more horrible than that trade which has at length awakened the too long dormant philanthropy of Britain, he has filled his own coffers, while the face of his country is a dreary waſte. The lands are without culture——manufactures are unknown—and the people are in the greateſt miſery.

It would not be believed that tyranny could have been carried, without puniſhment, to ſuch exceſſes as it has been in Caſſel. In every family there has been a ſpy. No gentleman could give an additional diſh at his table, without having it reported to the prince, and in ſome way or another the ſtrong hand of power ſqueezed him of what was called his ſuperabundance.

The injuſtice which he practiſed to theſe very troops, which he ſold to the Engliſh, as a grazier ſells ſheep to the butcher, and which were uſed up in America, was ſo marked and inhuman, that it has fixed a rooted enmity in the hearts of his army, which only waits for a proper time to burſt into open indignation.

Such was the alarm of this prince, that he fled all the way to Hainau, without ſtopping for refreſhment or reſt. His flight cannot fail to invigorate the inſurrection, and perhaps conſiſtency and method.

APRIL 3.

This morning, about one o'clock, a Lieutenant of the Thames frigate, Captain Truebridge, brought intelligence to the Admiralty and India Houſe, that that veſ-

ſel had arrived at Portſmouth about one o'clock yeſterday forenoon, with diſpatches from Commodore Cornwallis.

She left Tellicherry on the 28th of December, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of February.—She did not touch at St. Helena.

The intelligence brought by this veſſel is as ſingular as unexpected, and may eventually be productive of very diſagreeable conſequences between this country and France.

She brings an account of the Phœnix frigate, Capt. Sir Richard Strachan, having taken, on the 19th Nov. laſt, after a well fought action, the Reſolue French frigate, of 32 guns, and is come home for the inſtructions of government in this unexpected and extraordinary buſineſs.

The following account we have been favoured with from a Gentleman of rank in the Thames frigate, which, it may be depended on, is ſtrictly authentic:

In Auguſt the Commodore lying in Trincomalee, diſpatched his Majeſty's ſhips Thames and Veſtal to the Malabar coaſt, and, going ſhortly after to Madras, ſent the Minerva alſo, having received intelligence that ſome neutral ſhips, under Imperial and French colours, loaded with ammunition and ordnance ſtores from Europe, were to arrive there for the uſe of the Sultan's army.

Orders were given to the ſeparate Commanders ſtrictly to examine all veſſels they might fall in with. He followed himſelf with the Crown and Phœnix ſhortly after. Hitherto no ſhips that were deſcribed to him had been ſeen.

On the 23d of October, at ſix in the evening, the Commodore, being on a cruize to the Northward, and the Phœnix and Atalanta in Tillicherry Roads, two French ſhips and a brig were diſcovered in the Offing. It being the Atalanta's guard, ſhe got under way to board them, and was followed by the Phœnix; but having little wind, they got into the Mallee Roads, a French port, and cloſe to Tellicherry.

Capt. Foot, of the Atalanta, ſent a boat with an officer to them, but they refuſed to be examined, alledging, they were in their own port. Immediately on the boat's return, hearing of their reſiſtance, he ſent an Officer of Marines, with a party, with orders to force the hatchways, and examine them; which being effected, they were found laden with merchandize only. This irregular proceeding was, however, huſhed up by the Commodore's arrival and interpoſition, in Capt. Foot's behalf, with the Governor.

Early in November, the Reſolue French frigate, of 32 guns, arrived in Mallee roads, and ſailed on the 19th with two merchantmen, at 2, A. M. from the ſame port, which it is conjectured was a ſcheme to diſcover whether Commodore Cornwallis would board the merchantmen under his protection, an unlucky experiment in the event; for at 5 A. M. on ſeeing them in the offing, he made ſignals to the Phœnix and perſeverance to board them; they got under way, and chaſed to the northward, as far as Mangalore, before they came up with them.

When the Phœnix came within hail, ſhe was aſked what ſhe wanted? Sir Richard Strachan anſwered, that he had orders to board the merchantmen in company with her, and would ſend an officer on board of him to explain the reaſon.

The firſt Lieutenant, George Parker, went on board; the French frigate then made a ſignal, which the merchantmen anſwered, and made ſail; the Phœnix making ſail alſo, to intercept them, leaving the cutter with Mr. Parker ſome diſtance aſtern, and firing at the ſhips on the larboard bow and beam, to bring them too.—The French frigate being on the ſtarboard quarter of the Phœnix, fired two guns ſhotted to the windward, which was thought to be at the boats: the Phœnix next hoiſted out her jolly boat, and ſent the third Lieutenant, M. Butt, to board one of them, the Perſeverance at the ſame time boarding the other.

At this time the Phœnix in backing aſtern, to keep one of the merchantmen from making off, had her enſign ſtaff carried away by her jibb boom. The French frigate kept firing at the boats, and upon the Phœnix wearing to keep cloſe to her, ſhe fired a broadſide into her and commenced the action.

The engagement laſted 25 minutes, and terminated by a happy manœuvre of Sir Richard Strachan, who, on obſerving the Reſolue croſſing her hauſes, luffed up, went under her ſtern, and raked her with conſiderable damage.

The Reſolue had 25 men killed and 40 wounded, ſeveral of whom are ſince dead, and the firſt Captain dangerouſly wounded.

The Phœnix had ſix men killed and eleven wounded, among whom is Lieut. Finley, of the Marines, ſince dead, and Mr. Wilmott, Midſhipman, wounded.

By the Commodore's orders the French frigate was conducted into Mallee Roads and left there, her own officers and ſeamen refuſing to do any thing with her, ſaying the Reſolue ſtruck, and was a prize to the Phœnix, and the Commodore might diſpoſe of her as he might think proper. The Commodore anſwered them, that he muſt refer the termination of the affair to his nation, being of too much importance for him to ſettle.

Tippoo Sultan was come out of Seringapatam, and had entrenched himſelf ſtrongly about ten miles from it. Lord Cornwallis and the grand army were advancing towards him, and it is probable their meeting has been deciſive; his Lordſhip being determined on an immediate attack, and his army in the higheſt ſpirits.

The intelligence brought by the Thames has cauſed ſome alarm among the monied people. The 3 per cent. Conſols, which were yeſterday at 96 1-2 fell this morning to 94 1-8, and fluctuated to 94 1-4 a 95 1-2. India Stock fell about 1 1-4.

PROVIDENCE, May 19.

Wedneſday laſt the brig George William, Captain Dring, arrived in the river, in 48 days from Bourdeaux. Captain Dring informs, that advice was received in France juſt before he ſailed, of the death of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, after a few days illneſs—That the political affairs of France had aſſumed a very pleaſing aſpect, which was evinced by a ſudden advance in the value of aſſignats—That he ſaw at Bourdeaux 20,000 men paraded at one time in uniform, and completely equipped; and that he was informed, there were 300,000 National troops on the frontiers of France, ready to repel any attempts to effect a counter-revolution, of which the nation had very little apprehenſion.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Fenwick, Maſon & Co. to a mercantile houſe in this town, dated Bourdeaux, March 26.

"We now have the pleaſure to inform you, that exchange has taken a very favourable turn, and has gained from 15 to 20 per cent. within ten days paſt, with every appearance of a continuation in the riſe."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

By a paſſenger on board the Pigou, we are aſſured, that the Engliſh Parliament have agreed to the gradual abolition of the ſlave trade.

In the Pigou came paſſengers—Mr. Inman, Mr, Fryar, Mr. Lea, Mr. Callanan, and ten ſteerage paſſengers.

We hear that General Wilkinſon has lately eſtabliſhed a poſt and built a Fort, between Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon. The Fort is called Fort St. Clair, and has a ſtrong garriſon, with ſeveral months proviſion in it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois to his correſpondent in this city, dated May 9, 1792.

"The diſtreſſed ſituation of our colony has prevented our collections. The people have no money, and begin to loſe their ſpirits. The remainder of the troops, ſo long expected, have not yet arrived;—nearly one half of thoſe that are here are in the hoſpital: the dew of Heaven falls too hard upon them. Coffee has riſen conſiderably ſince your veſſel has been here. Such as we ſhipped you by her fetches 28 or 30 ſous—duties regularly paid—ſugar 11, 12 and 13 dollars—molaſſes, none at market."

We hear there is a proſpect of the buſineſs of opening the coal-mines on the river *Lehigh*, being ſoon taken up ſeriouſly. A meeting of the preſident and managers of the company, eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, was held in this city on Thurſday laſt, when it was determined that a convocation of the ſtockholders ſhall be had at the ſtate houſe on Monday, July 2d.

The commiſſioner for the Jerſey manufacturing ſociety, has given public notice that the certificates for ſhares in the ſtock of the ſociety are nearly completed, and will be ready to be delivered to the original ſubſcribers, or to their legal repreſentatives, on the firſt day of June enſuing.

No ſtroke of policy could be more pointedly ſevere againſt the political depravity of Europe, (in which America is included) than the edict of China, now of near 100 years ſtanding, that *no European ſhall be admitted into their Empire.* This ſweeping order is rigidly enforced, to the preſent day; and the moſt dignified characters, in the line of Ambaſſadors, &c. from Europe have not by means of any preſents or bribes whatever been able to procure a ſight, even of Canton, except from a reſpectable diſtance. It is ſaid to be a univerſally received opinion in China, that there is no *European without evil deſign; and that nature has formed them only for treaſons and revelations.* From this prejudice it comes, that our accounts of China are ſo excedingly defective; and it is a fact, that all we know, with any degree of preciſion, of the internal ſituation, population, government, arts, manufactures, &c. of that country, are derived from ſome of the firſt viſitors, whoſe accounts are now verging to the date of two centuries. The Chineſe general opinion of the reſt of mankind, includes a tacit reproach upon themſelves; for the ſame reaſon, that he who believes all men to be villains is certainly one himſelf. In no country is knavery ſo much practiſed as in China; and there is ſcarcely a law in their whole ſyſtem, that has not a direct aſpect to diſcourage this odious propenſity in the ſubjects of that empire.

In every country where free newſpapers are allowed, theſe perodical publications may be called the pulſe of the world's health; and as they contain *more or leſs* news, you may conclude the nations of the world to be *more or leſs* happy.

Wars, conflagrations, robberies, inſurrections, ſhipwrecks, bloodſhed, peſtilence, murders, and famine, make the pulſe of a newſpaper beat high, but, depend upon it, the world is at the ſame time in the delirium of a fever, that threatens its diſſolution.

When we hear a univerſal complaint for any length of time, that the newſpapers are intolerably dull, unintereſting and inſipid, we may conclude that tyrants are at peace, the people contented and well fed, the ſhip ſails in ſafety over the ocean, and that the ſword of revenge is lodged in the ſheath.

The increaſe of newſpapers, and conſequently the increaſe of news, ſhows either a real increaſe of wickedneſs among mankind; or, at leaſt, that they are leſs aſhamed than formerly to publiſh their wickedneſs to each other.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers to "the ſeveral Gazettes and newſpapers printed in Philadelphia," is advertiſed, in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th inſtant, to be held at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt of May, "to take into conſideration *the law of the United States, impoſing a tax on the ſaid Gazettes and newspapers*—A diſcuſſion of this ſubject by the ſaid ſubſcribers, and indeed by the citizens at large, who are invited alſo to this meetting, appears to be more neceſſary at this time, from the alarming conſequences which may ariſe from the want of due information on a number of ſubjects, only to be obtained by a free circulation of that important article, A PUBLIC NEWSPAPER."

Several concurring foreign accounts ſay, that, from all appearances, the people of Auſtrian Flanders conſider the death of Leopold the 2d. as an event favourable to their hopes of throwing off their dependency on the Germanic powers. They are even ſaid to have reared the regenerated French ſtandard, and to have determined to put themſelves under the protection of France, rather than continue longer ſubjected to a foreign deſpot. At Bruſſels, matters have been carried ſo far, that hand-bills have been ſtuck up every where in the ſtreets, exhorting the people to ſhake off the yoke of the Houſe of Auſtria, and adviſing, if they could not render themſelves completely and finally independent, at leaſt to incorporate themſelves with a nation [the French] who had learnt to think and act up to the dignity of human nature.—To counteract this ſerious ſpirit of revolt, near ſixty thouſand troops were already quartered in the Auſtrian Netherlands, when theſe accounts came away, and numbers every day arriving, with every ſpecies of military ſtores, adequate to a great undertaking.

The votes of twenty-one counties in the Province of Maine, for and againſt a ſeperation from Maſſachuſetts, are come to hand—The aggregate is, ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix votes for a ſeparation; nine hundred and ſeventy-three, againſt it.

The late ſudden change in the Spaniſh government (ſays an Engliſh paper) is now known to have been merely a court intrigue, by no means unuſual in all governments. The people were diſſatisfied, and it was neceſſary to ſhew a ſemblance of ſacrificing to their opinion. Count Florida Blanca is no otherwiſe diſgraced than being obliged to retire to his own perſonal eſtate, in the province of Murcia, which moſt perſons, after ſo long and laborious a confinment to political affairs, would rather eſteem a comfort than a matter of regret; ſinecure appointments are continued to him. Inſtead of the government of Spain being guided by one man, as heretofore, it will now be under the direction of a council, of which the King is the head, and Count d'Aranda his principal Miniſter. It will make no alterations whatever in the negociations on the tapis with foreign courts.

European Speculatiſts, in the late prints, ſeem to diſagree in their ideas relative to the part the ſucceſſor of the emperor of Germany will take in countenancing, or acting againſt the French revolution. German and Dutch newſpapers do not fail to aſſert, that he is in the intereſt of the French emigrants, and will do his utmoſt to bring about a counter revolution in France, at leaſt ſo far as to reſtore the nobility, and certain perogatives of the crown. Others ſay, that the death of Leopold the ſecond, has moſt probably ruined the hopes of the emigrants, "it being evident that the German Princes muſt now be entirely occupied with the affairs of their own country, and the election of a new emperor, which muſt certainly employ them for more than a year, and occupy that attention which otherwiſe would have been given to the intereſts of the French princes, who have nothing to depend upon but their own ſtrength, which, in fact, is now nothing; as it is very probable that the emperor's death, diſſipating every fear of a ſerious war, may tend to concentrate the minds of the people in France, no longer divided upon their meaſures with Leopold—Under this point of view, the event is fortuante for the French conſtitution, and perhaps more general liberty: For it would be voluntary blindneſs to believe the pacific intentions which have been ſo loudly trumpeted abroad."

On the 17th inſtant a deputy-ſheriff (a Dr. Smith) in Weſtcheſter county, ſtate of New-York, having a writ againſt one Ryer, met him in a public houſe, and while he was taking him priſoner with the cuſtomary formality, Ryer inſtantly drew a piſtol out of his pocket, and ſhot Smith dead—Notwithſtanding a number of people were preſent, Ryer made his eſcape, by threatening to ſhoot (with another loaded piſtol he had in his poſſeſſion) any perſon that would dare to lay hands on him.—One hundred dollars are offered by the high ſheriff for apprehending and ſecuring the murderer.

Some accounts are come to hand of an inſurrection of negroes in Northampton and Accomack counties (Eaſtern-Shore of Virginia) about the beginning of May inſtant. Reports ſay, that they aſſembled to the number of about nine hundred, in different parties, armed with muſquets, ſpears, clubs, &c. and committed ſeveral outrages upon the inhabitants, though it does not appear that any lives were loſt.—A conſiderable number of the inſurgents have been taken up by the militia of the country, who now keep a conſtant guard.—Conſiderable quantities of arms, and parcels of muſket balls, &c. have been diſcovered in places of concealment; and an agreement (it is ſaid) had been entered into between the heads of the inſurgents at Norfolk and thoſe on the Eaſtern-Shore, to bring over ſix hundred of the latter to ſeize upon the powder magazine at Norfolk, and maſſacre the inhabitants of that town and Portſmouth.

An accommodation (we hear) has taken place between the merchants of this city, and the Delaware river and bay pilots, who had for ſome time paſt rendezvouſed at Marcus-Hook, and refuſed to conduct any veſſels to or from the port, unleſs an addition was made to the preſent rates of pilotage. We do not learn, however, that their rates have been raiſed—and, it is ſaid, they returned to their duty from a conviction that they would be completely ſuperſeded by a new race of able pilots, in a few weeks, if they continued obſtinate. On Wedneſday fifteen of the old pilots went out of the bay, to cruiſe for the inward bound ſhipping, and ſix others came up to this city, to attend their duty as uſual.

Governments, in all countries, require the utmoſt vigilance of the people in correcting their abuſes, and preventing or repelling their encraochments, which are always gradual, and advance like the hour hand on a dial. That a man ſhould make it his conſtant buſineſs to endeavour to perſuade a people that their government is without a particle of ſpot or blemiſh, muſt beget ſuſpicion.

In America, the people are, no doubt, in a political, and ſome other views, comparatively happy—but let it be remembered, that without frequent pruning of vicious ſhoots, the moſt virtuous governments will degenerate, and bear bad fruit. In regard to the ſtrange credulity of mankind, it may be worth while to obſerve, that the late government and nation of France were extolled to the ſkies, and the people really believed themſelves unrivalled, at the very moment they were bowed down under the moſt degrading ſlavery.

"Earth had no folks—no folks had ſuch a town
As Paris was——Sing derry, derry down."

The revolution, however, has effectually opened the eyes of the nation, and convinced them that they thought themſelves well, when they were really in the laſt ſtage of political diſſolution.

SHIP NEWS.

Sunday morning the Britiſh Packet, for March, arrived at New-York.

Capt. Loxley, of the ſhip Pigou, arrived at Philadelphia from London, on the 17th April, in lat. 47: 5, lon. 27: 5, ſpoke a French brig from Bourdeaux bound to Newfoundland, 14 days out. On the 18th, in lat. 29: 52, lon. 44: 52, ſpoke a brig from Dartmouth bound to Newfoundland, 9 days out. On the 5th of May, in lat. 39: 33, lon. 59: 7, ſpoke the brig Mary, Todd, from Boſton bound to Cadiz, 11 days out. On the 7th do. in lat. 39: 51, lon. 57: 42, ſpoke the ſnow William, Foulkner, from London bound to Maryland, 31 days out. On the 22d do. in lat. 38: 28, lon. 70, ſpoke the ſhip Manchester, Clay, from Philadelphia bound to Liverpool, 4 days out.

Capt. Young, of the brig Ann, of New-Caſtle on the Tine, ſailed from the Downs on the 6th of April laſt, in company with the ſhip Atalanta, Holly, of and for New-York, and the ſhip Polly, of and for Batimore.

The Elizabeth, Kirk, ſailed from Graveſend the 10th March, bound to Virginia.

The Major, Arthur, ſailed on the 11th March from Graveſend, bound to Virginia.

The C. of Crawford, Brown, ſailed for Virginia on the 2d of March from Clyde.

Capt. Willing, of the ſhip George and Patty Waſhington, arrived at Baltimore from Hamburg, informs, that on the 16th of April, in lat. 46: 9, N. lon. 22: 0, W. ſpoke the ſhip Pennſylvania, Harding, bound to Havre-de-Grace, out 25 days, all well.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.

The Fort begun last winter at this place ſtands on the Allegheney river, within about one hundred yards of the bank, on a beautiful riſing ground, about one quarter of a mile higher up than the old garriſon at Fort Pitt. It is completely ſtockaded in, and one range of barracks built, a block-houſe in one of the angles finiſhed, and the remainder in forwardneſs. Captain Hughes, of the 2d United States regiment, commands the Fort, which laſt Saturday, the 12th of May, was named Fort Fayette. The ceremonial was as follows:—About two o'clock, the American flag of fifteen ſtripes was hoiſted on a ſtaff of 92 feet in height. The company aſſembled, conſiſting of the principal gentlemen of the town, were invited to a cold collation, and a glaſs of wine:—At the firſt toaſt, two pieces of ordnance were diſcharged, old double fortified twelve pounders, brought to this place originally by the French, then acquired by the Britiſh, and from them by us—at theſe diſcharges the Fort received its name: then a treble diſcharge in honor of the Preſident of the United States, and fifteen rounds for the fifteen ſtates.

Thurſday laſt a detachment of troops arrived here from the lower parts of this ſtate, under the command of Captain Edward Butler.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, a New Work, to be entituled, The Young Mill-Wrights and Millers Guide

In four parts—*by* OLIVER EVANS.

PART I.

Of Mechanics and Hydraulics.

Chap. 1. Of gravity and elaſticity, as the foundation of all mechanics.
2. Of motion and its general laws.
3. Of the momentum, or force of bodies in motion.
4. Of the motion of falling bodies.
5. Of the motion of bodies deſcending on inclined planes, and curved ſurfaces.
6. Of the motion of projectiles.
7. Of the circular motion and central forces.
8. Of the centre of magnitude, motion and gravity.
9. Of the different mechanical powers.
10. Of Friction
11. Of the greateſt effect poſſible of any machine.
12. Of hydraulics, ſhewing the laws of ſpouting fluids, their weights, velocity and powers, under different heads.

Mechanics and Hydraulics will be treated on only ſo far as is neceſſary for the better underſtanding of the principles and powers of water mills.

PART II.

The young Mill Wright's Guide------To contain,

Chap. 1. Rules and directions for computing the power of the mill on the mill ſtone, from any given power of the water on the water-wheel: and the velocity of the ſtone from any given velocity of the water wheel.

2. Rules for finding the velocity of the water under any given head, and its power for any ſize of gate, with a table calculated for the ſame, from 1 to 25 feet.

3. Rules for proportioning the motion of the water-wheel to ſuit the velocity of the water, and the motion and ſize of the ſtone to ſuit the power of the water, ſo as to do the greateſt work poſſible with ſaid power.---With tables ready calculated, ſhewing the ſize of the water-wheel, and number of cogs and rounds in each wheel, to give the right motion to ſuit the ſize of the mill-ſtone and velocity of the water, under different heads---in both double and ſingle geered mills.

4. Rules and directions for calculating the motion of wheels, and the number of cogs to be put in the wheels, to produce any motion required.

5. Rules for finding the diameter of the pitchcircle, to ſuit any number of cogs, either with the compaſſes only, or by figures, with a table ready calculated to ſuit any number of cogs from 6 to 72.

6. Of ſtriking the water on the wheel, ſo as to have the greateſt force.

7. Of the wearing of cogs, with directions for making cog-wheels to laſt much longer than they commonly do.

8. Of gudgeons, ſhewing the cauſe of their getting looſe, and remedies therefor, with approved methods of faſtening them in heavy ſhafts.

9. Directions for giving the cogs the right pitch to geer into one another, ſo as to run ſmooth and eaſy.

10. Of the moſt advantageous conſtruction of mills, of one, two, three, or four pair of ſtones.

11. A deſcription of a merchant flour mill in perfection, on the moſt improved plan.

PART III.

The Young Miller's Guide------To contain,

Chap. 1. Obſervations on the principles of grinding, with directions for laying out the furrows in the ſtones, with a right inclination or draught to ſuit the ſize and velocity of the mill-ſtone, ſo as to let no flour eſcape until well ground.

2. Directions for picking, facing, hanging and ſharpening the ſtones, and for grinding to the right fineneſs, ſo as to clean the bran well, and make but little middlings, &c.

3. Of grinding garlicky wheat, and dreſſing ſtones to ſuit the garlick.

4. Of grinding over the middlings, ſtuff, ſhorts, &c. if neceſſary, to make the beſt profit of them.

5. Of the quality of mill-ſtones, to ſuit the quality of the wheat.

6. Of boulting-reels, boulting-cloths, and directions for boulting and inſpecting flour,

7. General directions for keeping the mills, and the buſineſs therein, in good order---The duty of the miller.

PART, IV.--------*To contain,*

The whole of Oliver Evans's patent improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour---Shewing them fully applied to both merchant and griſt mills, with full directions for building and uſing the whole thereof---This work will require to be illuſtrated with about 50 or 60 figures, which will be neatly engraved. The whole to be printed on good paper, and neatly bound.---The price cannot yet be aſcertained, but ſhall not exceed one dollar and a half to ſubſcribers, but lower if it can be afforded. Subſcribers for twelve copies to have one gratis, and the uſual allowance to Bookſellers---When three hundred copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to the preſs,

This work, if encouraged, may be the means of ſaving much loſt labour in building, and expence in manufacturing; and may open the way for bringing the art of building mills, and manufacturing flour, to great perfection. And as the author will be aſſiſted by ſeveral ingenious millers and mill-wrights, and perſons ſkilled in the different ſciences, applicable to the work, he flatters himſelf, that he will be enabled to offer much uſeful matter on this ſubject, which has hitherto been treated only theoretically.

Subſcriptions will be taken in by moſt of the principal bookſellers and flour factors in the United States; therefore, any Miller inclining to encourage this work, may ſend his name to his flour factor, and the book will be lodged there for him, when compleated.

May 26, 1792. 2w

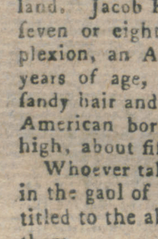
*** A Quarterly Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at the City Tavern, on Thurſday evening next, the 31ſt inſtant, at ſeven o'clock, at which the Members will pleaſe to attend.

JAMES MILLEGAN, Secretary.

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit.



FOR CORK,

The Ship SAMPSON,

To ſail in all June. For freight or paſſage apply as above.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1792. tf

Paxon and Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE for ſale, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit, a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery, and Braſs-wares; among which are, houſe and cabinet furniture; tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds; pewter aſſorted; braſs and iron wire; braſs kettles, baled and unbaled; Engliſh and American glue; frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels; iron caſtings, ſhot and barr lead; Whitechapel needles; buckles, buttons and ſleeve links; and a variety of other ſmall wares. 6w

Alſo oil, painters colours, window glaſs of various ſizes, &c.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joſeph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſage, black hair half grown, ſomewhat conſumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a clumſy make and ſandy complexion, an American born. Moſes Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, ſandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and ſecures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this ſtate, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, May 11th, 1792.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, on the ſeventh inſtant, a light ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod before, and had a bridle on her neck, with the rein tied to her leg. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES MORRIS.

May 21, 1792.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Jolly Poſt, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th of this inſtant, a black MARE, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN SAMSON.

May 26th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, a red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MANN.

May 26, 1792. *

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, the near hind foot white, a white noſe, has a hollow place near his withers, which is viſible when without a collar: the mark of geers may be eaſily ſeen on his ſide, rump and thighs; ſhod all round, the toes of the ſhoes ſteeled, but conſiderably worn down. Suppoſed to be ſtolen at the ſame time, a man's ſaddle, about half worn, has been lately mended on the hind part, the ſaddle cloth of croſs barred ſtuff, and a ſtriped ſurcingle, which confines the ſkirts; a double milled dark coloured drab great coat, almoſt new, with fall down collar, which is made to button, the buttons are mohair and commonly called imperial; the button holes are on a diſtinct piece of cloth annexed to the under ſide of the coat, by which they are covered; and a chain blind halter, nearly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and other property, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars for the horſe, and Four Dollars for the other articles.

WILLIAM HILL.

Kingſeſſing, Philadelphia county, May 17, 1792.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure and proſecute to conviction the perſon or perſons who ſtole the above deſcribed horſe. Apply to John Hunt, in Darby, Delaware county, treaſurer of the Society for recovering ſtolen horſes. †

WAS brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 8th inſtant, (by a Negro man, who ſaid he lived at Duck-creek Croſs Roads) a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſmall ſnip down his face, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſome ſaddle marks, and appears to be drawn in the chains. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwiſe he will be ſold for his keeping, according to law.

JOHN RYAN.

Bull's-Head, Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1792, entituled, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners in the ſaid act named and appointed, or three or more of them, will attend at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to receive ſubſcriptions, agreeably to the directions of ſaid act. The books will be kept open for ſix hours in each day, for three ſucceſſive days, unleſs all the ſhares ſhould be ſooner ſubſcribed; and if the whole number ſhould not be ſubſcribed within the ſaid three days, the commiſſioners will adjourn from time to time, as by the ſaid act is directed, of which public notice will be given. Six hundred ſhares may be ſubſcribed in the books to be opened at Philadelphia.

On firſt of the ſaid three days, any perſon of the age of twenty-one years, ſhall be at liberty to ſubſcribe in his own name, or in the name or names of any other perſon or perſons by whom he ſhall be authorized, for one ſhare, on the ſecond day for one or two ſhares, on the third day for one, two or three ſhares, and on any ſucceeding day, while the books are open, for any number of ſhares. Thirty dollars are to be paid for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing; the commiſſioners therefore requeſt (in order to ſave time and prevent trouble) that perſons ſubſcribing will bring the exact ſums neceſſary to be depoſited.

OWEN JONES, jun.
ELLISTON PEROT,
HENRY DRINKER, jun.
ISRAEL WHELEN, and
CADWALADER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1792.

IN purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, entituled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artifical road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter,"---the ſubſcribers, of the county of Lancaſter, the commiſſioners in the ſaid act named, do give notice, that a book is procured, and will be opened to receive ſubſcriptions, at the houſe of Mr. Matthias Slough, at the ſign of the Swan, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of June next---where the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſome three of them, will attend from the hours of nine to twelve in the forenoon, three to ſix in the afternoon, on each of the ſaid days, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
ABRAHAM WITMER.

Lancaſter, April 20.

April 21, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a ſaddle, better than half worn, with a blue ſweat cloth. Likewiſe, a new ſilver Watch, maker's name Blake, with a middling long chain, and a large ſeal: The man who is ſuſpected is a middle ſized well ſet man, ſuppoſed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, ſhort black hair a little curled, had on a white fur hat, bound round the brim with ſilk ribbon of a ſtill lighter ſhade: had on a light coloured coating ſurtout,, a blue or bottle green coat, with large white buttons, three on each cuff, jean breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a very good pair of black grain ſhoes, and large oval buckles with falſe ſtraps; his ſhirt ruffled at the boſom. Was likewiſe ſtolen, a black Horſe, about 14 years old, the hind feet white, the off eye wall'd, with a bald face, trots and paces. Whoever apprehends the ſaid theif, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the goods and horſe, paid by

ANDREW KASTNER,
ROBERT IREDELL.

May 15. *

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and for defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and of the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhall, on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſion, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next, transfer to the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, he, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed, And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to be kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts will be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July next.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 11th inſtant, a Bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 23. † DANIEL HOOPES.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of April laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named Henry Youngken, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, fair ſkin, dark brown hair, and about 19 years of age: had on when he went away, a blue coat, black velvet breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, and fine hat, by trade a tanner and currier. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol of this county, that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

DANIEL FULMER.

Bucks county, Haycock townſhip, May 19, 1792. *

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth ſtreet, (Price One Eighth of a Dollar,)

A Narrative of the Extraordinary Caſe of GEORGE LUKINS, of Yatton, Somerſetſhire, who was poſſeſſed with Evil Spirits for 18 years. Alſo, an account of his remarkable Deliverance in the veſtry-room of Temple Church, in the city of Briſtol, extracted from the manuſcripts of ſeveral perſons who attended: To which is prefixed, a Letter from the Rev. W. R. W.

He has alſo for ſale---Alleine's Alarm and Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, bound together, 3s. Baxter's Saints' Everlaſting Reſt, 5ſ7½. The Chriſtian's Pattern; being Extracts from Thomas à Kempis, 2s. Abridgment of Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart, 1ſ10½. Harriſon's Engliſh Grammar, 1ſ6. Hunter on the Venereal Diſeaſe, with plates, 18ſ9. The new Method of Innoculating for the Small Pox, by Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, 1ſ10½. Medical Inquiries and Obſervations, by ditto, 8ſ4. Pomfret's Poems, a neat pocket edition, 2ſ9½. Collection of Hymns for the uſe of the Methodiſt Society, 3ſ9. With a variety of other books. Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Paper, Quills, &c. &c.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed with all convenient expedition, Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic, in two vols. 8vo. An Apprentice wanted. May 22. 4w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings, and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY, named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixt cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the ſupplement to the ſaid act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral Rivers and Creeks herein after deſcribed:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the Weſt branch; from the mouth of the Weſt branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the Weſt branch of the Suſquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the ſaid river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheney, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Cheſnut ridge, and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Cheſnut ridge; and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond falls incluſive; and from the ſaid falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the navigation of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively, as may be connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, and the ſaid ſupplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads hereinafter mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittſburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittſburgh which runs between the eaſt ſide of Allegheny and the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the ſame, the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the ſaid Canoe Narrows to Frankſtown, ſo as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Frankſtown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, from the eaſt ſide of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the eaſt ſide of the eaſt branch of Brodhead's creek, croſſing the head waters of Bushkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the moſt eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the moſt ſuitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route interſects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the eaſt ſide of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap acroſs the Matchunk mountain, to interſect the Neſcopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippensburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Calliſter's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, acroſs the Allegheny mountain, to the weſt ſide thereof, at or near Spircher's houſe---to be laid out, improved and opened on the beſt and moſt eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, acroſs the ſaid ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, ſo as to interſect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the weſt end of High-ſtreet of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the ſaid ſtreet about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and townſhip of Buckley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding aſcent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a ſurvey made by David Rittenhouſe and Thomas Hutchins, in purſuance of inſtructions from the General Aſſembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal townſhip, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippensburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carliſle, to Rankin's ferry on Suſquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend acroſs the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road acroſs the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the eaſt ſide of Suſquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Chriſtiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual ſurvey. The perſons making propoſals will, therefore, be pleaſed to ſtate, as accurately as they can, the preſent condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they deſire to undertake; together with its courſes, diſtances and breadth; the ſpecific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing ſtones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the ſureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they reſpectively apply. The propoſals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, muſt, in like manner, ſtate the preſent condition of the river or creek, to which the propoſals reſpectively refer; the obſtructions in the ſtream; and the ſpecific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting ſluices and wing walls, clearing ſhoals, &c. For the conveniency of the perſons whoſe propoſals ſhall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and tranſmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors reſpectively reſide.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of HENRY CORSON, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their accounts, properly atteſted, on Monday, the 11th day of June next, for ſettlement, at the Robin Hood tavern, in ſaid county; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, on ſaid day, to John Corſon, adminiſtrator, at ſaid place, or before that day, at his houſe, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county; otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, immediately after ſaid date.

JOHN CORSON.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a hearty SERVANT GIRL, this country born who has about five years to ſerve. Enquire of the printers.

May 14, 1792. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.